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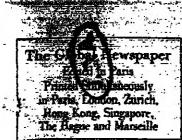
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1985

Mr. Reagan told the Conference

a misunderstanding on his part.

He had rejected as inappropriate

a visit to the Dachau concentration

camp but accepted the West Ger-

chau, one of the sites of the great

moral obscenity of that era, was

taken because of my mistaken im-

pression that such a visit was out-side the official agenda," he said.

Mr. Reagan's earlier plans con-

nected with celebrations marking

the allied victory in Europe caused

an outery among religious groups in the United States, West Germa-

ny and Israel and among U.S. war

military victory but the libera-

tion of Europe, the rebirth of Ger-man freedom and the reconcilia-

tion of our two countries," Mr.

He said that his purpose in West

Germany "was and remains not to

re-emphasize the crimes of the Philip Reigh 12 but to enterrate the

tremendous accomplishments of

the German people in 40 years of

ESTABLISHED 1887



Two astronauts worked in the cargo bay of the U.S. space shuttle Tuesday to attach an improvised tool to the shuttle's robot arm in preparation for a satellite rescue attempt.

Astronauts Lash Handmade Tools To Shuttle in Bid to Rescue Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida - Two astronauts from the U.S. space shuttle Discovery floated into the shuttle's open cargo bay-Tuesday and attached to the shuttie's robot arm two improvised

tools designed to save a stranded satellite filled with volatile fuel; "Job well done," Mission Con-trol commended them, "You can The unrehearsed space walk by

Captain S. David Griggs of the ed the task would take more than navy and Dr. Jeffrey A. Hoffman was the first step in a hastily arranged but intensely scrutinized plan by NASA to try to rescue the Syncom communications satellite.

Early Wednesday, Discovery's rew will close the 40-mile (64-kilometer) gap with Syncom. It will book a window shade tubing and then try to snag a small lever on the other strengs sorvenged from Dis-side of the rotating satellite with covery's cabin. Their shapes the two tools - one described as a prompted Dr. Hoffman to dub the flyswatter, the other as a lacrosse suck — attached to the shuttle's 50-

when the astronauts deployed Syncom on Saturday.

On Tuesday, working in cumber-some \$2.1-million space suits, Cap-tain Griggs and Dr. Hoffman had trouble at first as their tools, straps and other gear kept floating away at the end of tethers. Within 90 minutes, however, they had completed strapping the tools to the arm. Mission Control had estimattwo hours.

"Is that not beautiful, or is that not beautiful? Captain Griggs
asked as he stepped back and admired the completed job.

The tools were improvised from
the plastic covers of their flight

crew "the Swat Team."

The astronauts were instructed foot (15-meter) mechanical arm.

to cut rectangular holes in the plastic covers, which were made into

electrical power. It was supposed to flaps. One version was attached to have tripped outward automatical- a cone made of rolled plastic, another was affixed to the aluminum ribbing of the window shade.

The plan is to position the shuttle arm so that the perforated flaps slide along the side of the spinning satellite and catch the lever. Flipping the switch will start a

45-minute sequence that erects the satellite's antenna, puts Syncom into a faster spin and sends it off to a useful orbit high above Earth. The satellite is loaded with near-

to do the jobs if the task is not completed during one orbit, they

will wait for a second opportunity 90 minutes later in the next orbit. the satellite must be pointed when its engine fires.

"It was and it remains my purpose and Chancellor Kohl's to use this visit to Germany on the 40th anniversary of the war's end in Europe to commemorate not simply

ly four tons of hydrazine fuel, enough to power it to an altitude of 22,300 miles. The Discovery will have to rocket quickly from the vicinity once the lever is pulled. The astronauts have six and a half minutes and a dozen chances

The timing is dictated by the way

liberty, freedom, democracy and The wreath-laying ceremony was

Reagan said.



Ezer Weizman and President Hosni Mubarak during their meeting in Cairo. The Israeli envoy said Mr. Mubarak had reacted "very, very" favorably to the idea of a summit.

Sudan Makes Overtures Abroad Improved Relations Sought With Soviet, Libya, Ethiopia

By Christopher Dickey Bashington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan - Sudan s seeking improved relations with man government's proposal to go to Bitburg. "The decision not to go to Dathe Soviet Union, Ethiopia and Libya, according to the country's new leader.

The leader, General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, said Monday that "we are receiving positive responses" to letters sent to the leaders of those countries since President Gaafar Nimeiri was

overthrown April 6. General Nimeiri's government was resolutely pro-American and hostile to Ethiopia and Libya.

But there appears to be little likelihood that General Swareddahab's Transitional Military Council will turn its back on the United States. U.S. food aid is essential in this country, which is suffering from

Democracy, specifically parliamentary democracy, was the objective about which General Swareddahab talked the most.

At a press conference, he was careful in his assurances that he saw his government as an interim regime. He pointed to the evolution since the coup of consultations between the trade unions and political parties whose agitation set the stage for General Nimeiri's overthrow and the military men who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1) completed the coup.



Abdul Rahman Swareddahab

General Swareddahab, who has promised to name a new cabinet. said that an announcement was im-Mergani Nasri, a lawyers' union

tender who is believed to be the probable choice for prime minister, said the list of names for the cabi-

net was finished Sunday night. in an interview, Mr. Nasri said dictatorship, we have had enough experience with all its troubles and problems to convince us all that the only way is democracy."

The inability of the country's political forces to find effective ways of governing led to General Nimeiri's takeover in 1969. At his news conference, General

Swareddahab outlined the steps his regime was taking to address a political crisis made disastrous by famine, refugees, corruption, a collapsing economy and erratic leadership under General Nimeiri. The government faces a power-

ful renewal of a 17-year insurgency in the mostly Christian southern half of the country, which came largely because of General Nimeiri's decision in 1983 to reduce the region's autonomy and apply Islamic law, or sharia, throughout

the country.

The leader of the insurgency is a former colonel. John Garang. whose forces are able to operate out of Ethiopian sanctuaries with money and arms furnished by the Liby-

n leader, Moamer Qadhafi. General Swareddahab did not specifically say whether improved relations with Ethiopia, Libya and the Soviet Union were intended to undermine their support for Mr. Garang, but that was the reading of he expected civilian rule to be more his initiative by many members of effective now than 16 years ago the diplomatic community here.

Mubarak, Peres May Hold Talk

Israeli Envoy, Egyptians See Summit Hopes

CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak has reacted "very, very" positively to the idea of a summit meeting with Prime Minister Shi-mon Peres of Israel, the Israeli envoy, Ezer Weizman, said Tuesday,

Israeli sources later said that Mr. Peres would favor a summit meeting in the first half of next month. President Mubarak's senior political and foreign affairs adviser. Osama el-Baz, said Mr. Muburak is willing to meet any Israeli personality who may visit Egypt. Mubarak is willing to meet anybody, including Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres."

But other Egyptian sources said President Mubarak still had reser-

vations about seeing Mr. Peres. Mr. Weizman, the Israeli minister without portfolio sent to imwe relations with Egypt, saw Mr. Mubarak for two hours Tuesday. His visit had provoked a rift in the Israeli cabinet, with rightist members of the national unity gov-ernment narrowly failing Monday

to stop him from coming to Cairo.
After their meeting, Mr. Weizman was asked the Egyptian president's reaction to the idea of seeing the Israeli prime minister. Mr. Weizman said the response was very, very positive," but added "it will depend on certain prepara-

According to Egyptian sources, Cairo also wants to see signs of an Israeli and U.S. response to moderate Arab efforts to resume talks on settling the broader Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Baz said a summit depended on progress in the search for a comprehensive Middle East peace and said it was important that the timing be right.
Mr. Weizman said that "a lot of

work has to be done," adding that no one could deny there were problems on both sides.

But, he said, he was sure that President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres would meet after the necessary preparations, and find what he called a common language to "not only solve problems but develop new ideas."

Political sources said Mr. Peres would like a meeting with Mr. Mubarak before ine prime minister : May 13 meeting with Israeli labor unions. Progress with Egypt would bolster his status after the coalition's disagreement over Mr. Weizman's mission.

This involved Mr. Peres in a sharp dispute with the Israeli for-eign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who said it usurped his position.

with the Arabs because Egypt and ally from its sovereign area, it is a natural conclusion that nuclear-armed ships are barred from enter-Mr. Baz said the Egyptian am-

Republicans Urge Reagan Compromise

On Nicaragua WASHINGTON - Key members of the Republican congressional leadership told President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday that he must compromise on the terms for his requested aid for Nicaraguan

rebels or face a foreign policy defeat on Capitol Hill. During an hourlong meeting at the White House, Mr. Reagan learned that his revamped request of April 4, which east the proposal as a peace plan rather than just more guns or the rebels, has not neutrolized opposition in Congress.

"I told him he has to deal realistically with some people who share as objectives but disagree with his methods," said David Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota who is chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee. 'He shouldn't go out of this losing." Mr. Durenberger made clear to

reporters that he remained opposed to a resumption of covert assistance to the rebels. The White House contends there are legal barriers to overt assistance. The admonition that Mr. Rea-

gan must choose between compromise or defeat was echoed by Robert Michel, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, who said he wanted to be able to offer "another way out" to moderate Democrats who supported the president's view of the Nicaraguan government but were reluctant to continue arming

the rebels.
Mr. Michel said firm opposition to the Reagan plan by Thomas P O'Neill Jr., speaker of the House, would force him to consider any alternative proposed by the Demo-

cratic majority. The meeting came as Mr. Reagan, who pledged Monday night to fight on to victory in his battle with Congress, released an unclassified version of a report accusing the Sandinist government in Nicaragua with undermining security in ground that Moscow could use the dear, undeniable moral impera-

tive" to aid the rebels. Declaring that the United States cannot "walk away from one of the discussions on the project. He said greatest moral challenges in post-the interior and Defense ministers war history." Mr. Reagan stepped told of their reservations at the

Princess Michael Learns Father Served in the SS

LONDON - Princess Mi-chael of Kent, who was raised to believe that her father was an

he was a major in the elite Nazi SS guard.
Buckingham Palace said Monday night that the report first revealed by the Daily Mirror on Monday was a surprise to the 40-

year-old wife of Queen Elizabeth It's first cousin. The London tabloid said Tuesday that it was unbelievable that the princess had never known the truth about her father until now. She was born in Carlsbad, Bohemia, now part of Czechoslovakia, in the closing months of World War II. Her parents moved to Austria and later divorced. She

was raised in Australia. The palace statement issued by Michael Shea, the queen's press secretary, said: "Princess Michael confirmed tonight that it is true that her father was a member of the SS. It came as a total surprise to her when she heard the news from James Whitaker. And t came as a total shock. There

will be no further comment or statement from the princess." Mr. Whitaker is a Daily Mirror reporter, The SS, or Schutzstaffel, was a Nazi unit created to serve as bodyguard to Hitler and later

expanded to take charge of intel-



Prince and Princess Michael of Kent

ligence, central security, policing action and extermination of un-

The princess, born Marie-Christine von Reibnitz, bears the name of her husband. Prince Michael of Kent, because she is a princess only by marriage to him. At the time of her wedding in 1978, British press reports said that her father, Baron Gunter von Reibnitz, a Silesian nobleman, had been thrown into a concentration camp in 1944 for anti-

Nazi sympathies. Baron von Reibnitz died two years ago in

of war.

West Germany. The Daily Mirror said that in a

A historian, Philip Hall, said Tuesday that according to the re-

ried a Polish nobleman. Prince Michael, who was 16th

"personal account of his life, hand-written in 1941," Baron von Reibnitz boasted of being part of the invasion of Poland in 1939. which led to Britain's declaration

cords of the Berlin Document

the SS in 1933 and was promoted to the rank of major on the personal recommendation of Gov-

The baron was expelled from the SS in 1944. Mr. Hall said, after he became a devout Catholic and the SS leadership accused him of having divided loyalties between the church and the par-Mr. Hall said he has seen no

evidence that Baran von Reibnitz participated in war crimes.

After the war, Princess Michael's parents divorced. The Press Association said the baron went to Mozambique and remarried. Her mother, Marianna, the daughter of an Austro-Hungarian count, took Marie-Christine and an older brother, Fred, to Australia. The mother later mar-

in the line of succession to the throne at the time he married, had to renounce his claim because the princess is a Catholic.

■ Weisenthal Has Name

Simon Weisenthal, the Nazi--hunter, said in Vienna that Baron von Reibnitz appeared on his lists as an SS officer but was not no involvement with concentra-Center the baron joined the Nazi tion camps, Reuters reported.

Bonn Seeks Soviet Ferry Link Despite Warnings

BONN — The West German respected. seek negotiations with Moscow on construction of a Baltic Sea railferry link, overruling objections by the military that it could become a major security risk. The cabinet decided in favor of

the link for economic reasons, believing it would boost trade with the Soviet Union and prevent Moscow from expanding its ferry link with East Germany as an alternative, government sources said. West German military leaders

Stantral America. He claimed "a connection as an invasion route. sea from Klaipeda, in Soviet Lithument, Peter Boenisch, confirmed the cabinet's decision to soon begin

■ Project Always Controversial John Tagliabue of the New York Times reported earlier from Bonn:

West Germany's northernmost state, Schleswig-Holstein, hopes to profit most from the project, which has a projected cost of between \$200 million and \$400 million. The decline of fishing and shipbuilding in the state has caused unemployment to rise to 13 percent, well

above the West German average. West Germany in 1980 about eshave opposed the project on the tablishing the ferry link across the 400-mile (648-kilometer) stretch of A spokesman for the govern- ania, to a port in Schleswig-Holstein. Bonn deferred action partly because of the Soviet intervention

down on the Solidarity trade union movement

examine the plan. West German officials said each

The Soviet Union has already established a rail-ferry link in the Black Sea between Hyichevsk, near Odessa, and Varna, Bulgaria. It is developing one in the Baltic with East Germany, also using Klaipeda as the Soviet terminal.

Westphal, and the Soviet minister Soviet rail cars to the narrowerfor the merchant marine, Timofey gauge Western track. Atlantic Treaty Organization have

opposed the ferry link, arguing that the Soviet Union would improve its country would pay half the invest-ment costs, which involve the in-tioning Soviet officials in a West tioning Soviet officials in a West German port. The experts say the countries and the construction in link would also heighten West Ger-West Germany of about six twin- man dependence on the Soviet deck vessels, each capable of carry- Union for the transportation of critical cargo.

phasized that final approval of the ferry link would hinge on Soviet acceptance of West German conditions, including construction of the rail-ferry port at a site where there are no military naval bases: a curb on the number of Russians based in in Afghanistan and Poland's crack- expressed a desire to acquire har- the port; and construction of the gauge-transfer installation at the

China Steps Back in Rift On Nuclear-Armed Ships By Daniel Southerland ported from Reykjavik. Washington Post Service

CANBERRA, Australia - Chi-

from a confrontation with the United States over nuclear-armed ships, saying that conventionally powered U.S. Navy ships may call at a Chinese port without mentioning whether the vessels would carry

Chinese Embassy here Monday seemed aimed at giving the United States and China more room to maneuver out of a potential confrontation over whether U.S. warships would be carrying nuclear weapons on a planned port call to Shanghai this spring.

The Chinese statement said, in effect, that China is in control of the type of ship that enters Chinese waters. But it left open the possibility of a port call by conventionally powered but nuclear-armed U.S.

This marked a step back from statements made in an interview last week in Beijing by Hu Yao-bang, the head of China's Commu-nist Party, and a high-ranking Chinese Foreign Ministry official that seemed to indicate China was ruling out the possibility of any nuclear-armed ships participating in the port call. The Chinese officials made the remarks before Mr. Hu left for a five-day visit here.

The Chinese seemed to be trying to head off any confusion which might develop from questions put to Mr. Hu at a press conference scheduled to be held here Tuesday. The American refusal to provide explicit assurances on this question to Australia, New Zealand and Japan has provoked political controversies in those countries. New Zealand has banned U.S. warships from making port calls unless the United States could confirm whether they are carrying nuclear

The Chinese statement Monday said, "U.S. conventionally powered naval vessels may call at a Chinese port on an informal ceremonial visit. This is a matter solely between China and the United States and there are questions remaining to be settled between the two sides."

■ Iceland Announces Ban Iceland said Tuesday that it would not allow warships armed with nuclear weapons into its ports

The foreign minister, Geir Hallna appears to have stepped back grimsson, told parliament, "As lee-from a confrontation with the land excludes nuclear arms genering ports or even sailing in the country's territorial waters.

ing vessels.

Mr. Shamir, leader of the rightwing Likud bloc, opposes talking

bassador to Israel would return "as Iceland is a member of NATO, soon as the situation is conducive A two-sentence statement dated and ships from the United States to promoting more cooperation." Sunday and released through the Chinese Embassy here Monday ports, but Iceland has never before drawal of Israeli troops from Lebainquired about weaponry on visit- non as one of the conditions for improving relations.

INSIDE



CHAMPION OF THE WORLD — Marvin Hagler knocked out Thomas Hearns in the third round in Las Vegas to win the undisputed middleweight title. Page 23.

■ Algeria has gained approval from the Reagan administration to buy its first U.S. arms. Page 2.

■ Peruvians, afflicted with an enduring economic crisis, made a historic move to the left in Sunday's elections. BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. industrial production rose 0.3 percent and housing starts climbed 16.2 percent in March. Page 17. France will sell \$271.4 million of telephone equipment and

ARTS/LEISURE ■ An Ivorian who sings in French, English and his tribal tongue

brings Jamaican-born reggae to West Africa. SPECIAL REPORT

manufacturing ability to China.

■ West Germany's economic planners resist calls for reflation. Part 2 of a 2-part special report.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3) meeting but were assured that West

But in 1983, Schleswig-Hol- struction of a Soviet railhead with West Germany.

Germany's security needs would be stein's economics minister. Juergen the ability to adapt broad-gauge

Soviet officials first approached

B. Guzhenko, signed a memorandum urging their governments to

stallation of terminals in both ing up to 75 rail cars.

Officials said Moscow initially bor-side property at a northern

Naval experts from the North

The Bonn government has em-

port in West Germany for the con- Soviet end of the line rather than in

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Hu Yaobang: Out of Deng's Shadow and in Spotlight of Scrutiny

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Part Service
BELING — Twice last week, Hu Yaobang, the head of China's Communist Party, made headlines throughout Asia, caus-ing politicians and diplomats to study his

While he would be well known to most Chinese and to many educated Asians, Mr. Hu is not widely recognized beyond the region. This is because he has long been in the shadow of his better-known mentor, Deng Xiaoping, China's foremost leader, and because until a few years ago much of what Mr. Hu did remained out of the

Yet Mr. Hu has now assumed enormous importance on China's political scene. Mr. Deng is 80, and Mr. Hu. at 69, is his chosen successor. What Mr. Hu decides over the next few years in concert with his senior colleagues will determine whether the economic reforms, introduced by Mr. Deng in a move away from Soviet-style central planning, will succeed or fail.

{China said foreign-owned banks may open offices to provide a wide range of services in four special economic zones.

Among Western diplomats, Mr. Hu's image is one of a lively and refreshingly direct leader. But he also has been known to make the diplomats' lives more difficult by being candid and unpredictable when he speaks publicly. Last week, Mr. Hu caused diplomats to scramble to determine the meaning of his remarks when he told journalists from Hong Kong and Macao

China, the Soviet Union had to remove the obstacles that threatened the security of China's northern and southern frontiers.

By referring to China's southern border with Vietnam and its northern border with the Soviet Union, Mr. Hu seemed to deemphasize the usual three obstacles that China cites as standing in the way of better relations with Moscow. According to a Hong Kong journalist who attended the meeting with Mr. Hu, the Chinese leader appeared to omit the Soviet intervention in

Then, a day later, in an interview with ommalists from Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Hu dropped a public bombshell by saying that the United States had agreed that U.S. Navy ships that are expected to make a goodwill port call at a Chinese port in a few weeks would not carry nuclear

As part of a long-standing policy, the United States has never previously made clear whether its warships carried nuclear

Mr. Hu began a trip to Australia and

him as a personable individual, with an He re-emerged in the mid-1970s to work appealing directness and the same streak of with Mr. Deng. particularly on science poearthiness that has also characterized Mr. licy. He is reported to have written a con-

has a reputation for being more tolerant of demand that they do manual labor. a diversity of views than do most Chinese

Mr. Hu placed the Americans in an 1983 visit to Japan, he warned that if the embarrassing position with their allies, none of whom has been able to get this kind of assurance on port calls. China, which is not an ally, seemed to be carried to be carried

might even open its door wider, The Asso- Cultural Revolution. In 1966, Mao criti- that all his children and their spou cized the Communist Youth League, which ciated Press reported.

Cized the Communist 1 outh League, "Selected Press reported.

[He said that "in the first 50 years of the Mr. Hu then headed. Mr. Hu was accused being a "capitalist roader" along with next century we will catch up or approach of being a "capitalist roader" along with the level of the world's advanced countries.

Mr. Deng and others and was sent to be Some people may ask whether our open-up "re-educated" through labor. Mr. Hu later revealed that he had spent two and a half

troversial paper for Mr. Deng that recom-Deng and Mao.

troversial paper for Mr. Deng that recomwithin the Communist context, Mr. Hu mended that scientists be freed from Mao's Among educated Chinese, Mr. Hu has a

leaders. But he is no democrat in the West-reputation for encouraging artists and ern sense and clearly believes that Commu-writers. He was reported to have told delegates from a Chinese writers conference

which is not an ally, seemed to be getting more in the way of assurances. It now appears that if China insists on such assur
In the end, the Chinese press toned down railroad cars and special airplanes to ferry

New Zealand on Saturday, with 26 Chinese investors Tuesday that Chinese with the West, and might even open its door wider. The Area Content of the Saturday of except one, had attended universities. children include a historian, an econou a doctor, and a member of the Peop Liberation Army. Mr. Hu's wife is repor

to be retired textile factory manager. Details of his early life are sketchy. policy will charge. My answer is, no."

revealed that he had spent two and a half
Mr. Hu is a small, wiry man, who chain
smokes. Partis Chang, a U.S. scholar from
Pennsylvania State University who met
Mr. Hu in mid-1983, said Mr. Hu struck

five years.

Details of his early life are sketchy.

cording to Chinese publications, his r
ents were poor peasants living in Hu
province in an area of heavy Commun
activity during the 1920s. Mr. Hu's he
ac

activity during the 1920s. Mr. Hu's he was located 75 miles (about 120 kilor ters) from the birthplace of Mao.

At the age of 14, Mr. Hu left home a jointed the Communists in mountain ba as a child soldier. Largely self-educated, did propaganda and organizational wo later rising to become secretary-general

the Communist Youth League.

During the famous Long March, Mr. 1
was in charge of the youth league, brat
of one of the red army units. Later a: political commissar, he must have n Deng Xiaoping, who was chief politi commissar of one of the red army's fo principal units.

■ Another Disclosure Chinese officials traveling with Mr. 1 have revealed to local journalists the sec of the small round object he keeps on belt. It is a pedometer that monitors t ances, it could mean the cancellation of the port visit.

Mr. Hu's warning, and the visits went bridge partners around the country.

At the end of 1983, Mr. Hu took the amount of exercise he takes, Reuters have the country.

At the end of 1983, Mr. Hu took the amount of exercise he takes, Reuters have ported from Canberra.

Truck Shortage Delays Food Aid to Ethiopians

Hu Yaobang: Candid and unpredictable

By Blaine Harden

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia - A severe shortage of trucks has created a backlog of famine relief at ing drought victims to more fertile Ethiopia's ports and warehouses, has caused shortages at many food centers and has threatened to undermine an international effort that is now sending more than 100,000 tons of food a month into

Fearing that food would spoil on by the end of this year. Ethiopia's docks, Kurt Jansson, the UN assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia. threatened this month in a letter to of emergency food, according to the Ethiopian government to post- government estimates. pone food shipments unless the truck shortage was resolved.

The government responded Monday by promising to send 200 trucks to the port of Assab, where, Mr. Jansson said, 65,800 tons of food are waiting on the docks and 137,500 tons will arrive on ships due within the next month.

Even with this move, "there are just not enough trucks in this coun- in June would make many faminetry," according to Roman Roos, stricken regions impossible to chief transportation official for the UN emergency operations in Ethi-

opia.

Mr. Roos plans to appeal to international donors next week for cording to UN and Western aid ternational donors next week for 450 long-haul trucks worth \$33.5 officials. They said this was partly the result of a power struggle with-

The shortage of trucks to haul food aid has been exacerbated, acfood aid has been exacerbated, ac-cording to relief officials, by the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and an need to use trucks to carry seed and fertilizer to the three million Ethiopians affected by the famine who have not abandoned their farms.

pians affected by the famine who have not abandoned their farms.

In addition, relief officials said

According to senior Western aid officials, party leaders in rural areas have overruled some commisthat trucks have been diverted to sion distribution decisions in reassist in the government's resettle- cent months, in some cases ment plan, under which more than diverting food and trucks from 330,000 people have been moved in feeding centers in the north to rethe past five months from the cen- settlement camps in the south.

Reagan Visit

Is Expanded

why I'm going to Bitburg."

■ Deaver Confers in Bonn

emment aid on adding a ceremony at a Jewish Holocaust memorial

to the May visit, United Press In-

The home

of Burberrys Paris,

since 1909

(Near the Madeleine)

The full range of

مكذا مذلكم

ternational reported from Bonn.

(Continued from Page 1)

It Can Buy tral highlands to lowlands in the U.S. Weapons

Ethiopian officials have said the By David B. Ottaway Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan and. But Western donors, particularly the United States, have op-

posed the moves, charging that Ethiopia is ill-prepared to feed, house and provide medical care for the 1.5 million people whom the government has said it would move

The famine, which is affected presidential decision declaring Algeria eligible, was made April 10, apparently in preparation for a four-day state visit by President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria that According to Mr. Jansson, the timing of deliveries of the food is as began Tuesday. important as the equipment needed to deliver it. We have people who

A State Department spokesman, confirming the report, said Algerian arms requests would be considhaven't yet abandoned their farms, ered by the administration "on a who each mouth walk or come by case-by-case basis" and in a mandonkey to a distribution center to ner "consistent with the U.S. interpick up a ration of food," he said.
"If there is food when they arrive, est in peace and regional stability."

This apparently was an allusion to the rivalry between Algeria and Morocco, a close U.S. political and military ally in North Africa. This rivalry has been complicated by

Sahnoun of Algeria of the U.S. desaid, if it helped "convince our struggle, they said, is between the Union, long its main arms supplier. Mr. Sahnoun said Colonel

Chadli was not coming to Washington with a shopping list. But he indicated that Algeria was general secretary for some black leaders," Mr. Shultz his statement but official some black leaders, and the prospect of treason trials and the prospect of treason trials and the prospect of treason trials and the prospect of treason trials.

Mr. Botha did not ela his statement but official some black leaders, Mr. Shultz has savent a secretary and the sound of the same trial and the same trials. items we want to acquire right

away," the ambassador said. The United States has sold Algeria C-130 transport planes and has approved a \$50,000 military training program for Algerian officers this fiscal year.

This is the first time that the government has declared Algeria eligible to obtain general defense equipment under the Foreign Military Sales Program, which provides foreign governments with credit and concessional interest rates, if needed, to help finance the pur-

Reagan Urged To Ease Stand

With the first vote expected a

week from Tuesday in the Senate, Mr. Reagan hammered away at the "brutality" and "scorched-earth policy" of the Marxist-led Sandin-

The message, reinforced by two Nicaraguan refugees — a 29-year-old who clung to Mr. Reagan as the

audience cheered him and an 8-year-old girt who presented him with a picture of refugee children — was the argument Mr. Reagan was expected to use in public and

But outside the hotel about 100

people protested the president's

Mr. Reagan said rejection of his

recast aid package, which would provide the rebels with only hu-

manitarian assistance if the San-

dinists agreed to a cease-fire and

peace talks, would be "a rejection

of all the forces of moderation" in

"To do nothing in Central Amer-ica is to give the first Communist

stronghold on the North American

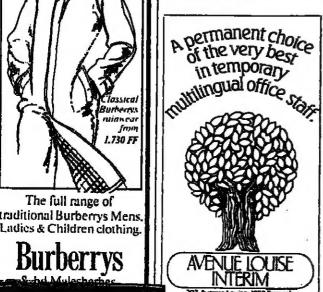
continent a green light to spread its

private over the days to come.

(Continued from Page 1)

up his campaign Monday with a declaration that defeat of his aid request would be "literally a vote against peace" in Central America. White House officials acknowledged that Mr. Reagan has failed to chik, a close aide to Mr. Kohl. marshal the votes he needs in either chamber. But the president re-mained determined despite a deci-sion that he not invest all his politi-cal capital in a fight he might lose.

ist regime in Managua and de-fended his support for the rebels.





they can return home."

He added that the rainy season

in the Marxist military regime. The

agency called the Relief and Reha-bilitation Commission.

gement of the aid has

Michael K. Deaver

man government spokesman, said Tuesday at a news conference that Peter Boenisch, the West Ger-Mr. Reagan's deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, was discussing the visit agenda with Horst Telts-

Mr. Boenisch read a letter sent Mr. Boenisch read a letter sent recently from Mr. Kohl to Mr. Reagan acknowledging that Jewish objections to the Bitburg ceremony were strong but "understandable." He said that he was returning to his earlier suggestion to Mr. Reagan that an additional visit to the Dachau concentration camp or another "Jewish memorial" should be included in Mr. Reagan's schedule.



South Africa Gets a Mixed Reaction Algeria Told On Move to Alter Apartheid Laws

JOHANNESBURG - South nationally but sharply criticized by opponents of the government in-

administration has decided to al-low Algeria to purchase arms from the United States for the first time side the country. The announcement Monday in since that North African country's Parliament by the internal affairs minister, F.W. de Klerk, had been independence 23 years ago, State Department and Algerian diploforecast as a major step in the gov-ernment's stated intention of rematic sources said Monday. The decision, consisting of a forming its racial segregation poli-

cies, known as apartheid. The U.S. government responded rapidly to the announcement. A races had been halted. He said that spokesman said that the Reagan charges pending against 27 persons lministration was "heartened by such a move."

Britain also applauded the deci-

We naturally welcome the dismantling of this offensive aspect of apartheid," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "This decision reflects changing attitudes in South Africa which are to be encour-

tional pressure against apartheid Morocco's war with the Algerian-supported guerrillas seeking inde-pendence for the Western Sahara.

The Sate Transport of the Sate of th In a interview on U.S. television beamed from Cape Town, he de-The State Department on Mon-scribed the decision as internal and

He told Parliament that laws seg-regating residential areas and facil-

Churches and a leading opponent of apartheid, said: "It's a case of too little, too late, from the view-

point of blacks."

South African Indian, also scorned Africa's decision to repeal laws the announcement as a cosmetic barring sex and marriage across ra-cial lines has been acclaimed inter-would not alter the attitudes of whites who reviled any member of their own race who dared to stray

across racial lines. "The only thing that this does mean is now we will not have policemen smashing down our door in the middle of the night," she said. South Africa's justice minister, Hendrik J. Coetsee, said Tuesday that all prosecutions under laws banning sex and marriage between

under the laws would be dropped. Political analysts in South Africa. said that the announcement of the repeal could herald a more rigorous attitude to spartheid rather than

further reform Professor Robert Schrire, director of Applied Political Studies at Cape Town University, said: "We shall probably see a concerted government action to dampen expectations on reform. There is no way South Africa can satisfy international demands.

■ Shuitz Commends Move

Secretary of State George P. day told Ambassador Mohamed part of a reform process: But, he Shultz on Tuesday commended al reported from Washington.



Beyers Naude

"We cannot escape the impres-sion that the United States refuses to judge South Africa within the framework of the African continent," Mr. Botha said.

■ Angola Move Described Mr. Botha said Tuesday that the

political advantages of withdrawing South African troops from Angola outweighed the security risks involved, Reuters reported from

Cape Town.
Mr. Botha announced Monday that his country would withdraw its steps by South Africa to difute its forces from Angola by the end of cision. He said Algeria was interested in purchasing weapons to reduce its dependence on the Soviet

we are made out to be, then we are said "these changes are not rule out a re-occupation of Angoduce its dependence on the Soviet

very glad to have that as a bonus."

Incress from Angola by the end of the week. He declined Toesday to rule out a re-occupation of Angolan territory in the event of inreported from Washington. creased activity by guerrillas in "Serious inequities continue: re- South-West Africa, the territory

moucated that Algeria was generally interested in military aircraft, electronic equipment and radar of the South African Council of Churches and a leading opponent of apartheid, said: "It's a core of items we want to according to the south African council of apartheid said: "It's a core of items we want to according to the prospect of treason trials for some black leaders," Mr. Shultz said in remarks prepared for delivery to the National Press Club. and the prospect of treason trials for some black leaders," Mr. Shultz his statement but official sources Earlier, in Johannesburg, South call a Security Council meeting at Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, criticized U.S. remarks.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Policy Change in Major's Death

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Soviet Union, responding to the killir of a U.S. Army major by a Soviet sentry in East Germany will not use force in similar cases in the future, the State Department said Tuesday Soviet military officials also have agreed to refer "to higher authority." a U.S. demand for an apology for the March 24 shooting and compensation to the family of Major Arthur Nicholson, a department statements

Iranians Sent to European Hospitals

VIENNA (AP) — About 45 Iranian soldiers reportedly suffering from chemical weapons poisoning arrived Monday at Vienna's airport answere sent to hospitals around Europe, the Austria Presse-Agentur report

The agency quoted Dr. Gernot Pauser, a doctor at Vienna's General Hospital, as saying the Iranians "have such severe injuries that may tonly 10 to 20 percent of them will survive." He said most of the troop were victims of mustard gas, but that there were signs that anoth, chemical had been used. The soldiers were injured early last week, th

At the 40-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, accused Iraq of using a new compouncontaining cyanide, the nerve gas Tabun and mustard gas. Mr. Velaya: accused Iraq of using chemical weapons in 33 attacks in the six week before April 9, inflicting 4,600 casualties.

23 U.S. White Supremacists Indicted

SEATTLE (NYT) — Announcing indictments against 23 members of a white supremacist group under an anti-racketeering statute, the federal government has warned that it will retaliate quickly against violent activities.

by racist sympathizers.

The indictment Monday was brought against 23 members of a neo.

Nazi group that calls itself the Order, or the Brüder Schweigen, German if for Silent Brotherhood, Sixteen of those indicted are in custody. Separate ndictments have been brought against the same defendants on charges o bank and armored car robberies, counterfeiting and related activities the government alleges were conducted to raise money for a "war" againsthe federal government.

Police Find Explosives in Basque Villa

BAYONNE, France (AP) — Police, tipped off by a phone call, found one and a half tons of explosives and a large stock of ammunition in a

villa in the French Basque country, sources said Tuesday.

The police sources said the explosives were of the Goma-2 type, ofter used by the banned military wing of the Basque separatist organization

Police found the cache in a villa in St. Pé-sur-Nivelle in the Atlantic Pyrenees region. The sources said the owner of the villa called police ... Monday saying that he intended to kill himself and that he had the cache in his home. No other information was immediately available.

New Zealand Base Sinks Into Desert

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) - Officers have sent a distress signal to the Ministry of Works because a navy communications base is sinking into the ground in New Zealand's volcanic desert region.

The Irirangi naval base, 124 miles (200 kilometers) north of Wellington, has the same designation as a ship and has 85 sailors aboard. The main transmitting station of the landlocked base began sinking into the

ground when a heavy air conditioning unit was installed on the roof to control the temperature of electronic equipment. A navy spokesman said doors began to jam and several windows broke or fell out as the building sank about four inches (10 centimeters).

UNESCO Deputy Chief Resigns Post

PARIS (AFP) — The UNESCO spokesman and deputy director-general, Gerard Bolla, announced Tuesday his resignation from both

Mr. Bolla, a Swiss citizen who joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1955, assumed the posts last year. He gave no reasons for his decision, and there was no immediate indication as to who would succeed him. UNESCO is trying to cope with a budget deficit caused by the withdrawal of the United States at the end of last year. The organization has been accused of becoming too political and of squandering its

Supreme Court Protects CIA Sources WASHINGTON (AP) — The CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies are free to conceal from the public the identities of all their sources, the

Supreme Court ruled Tuesday... The court, by a 7-2 vote, gave the director of Central Intelligence unlimited power to protect not only secret agents but all other sources of information, classified and unclassified. That includes the names of private scientists and researchers and even academic journals.

The decision overtuned a lower court ruling that could have forced the

CIA to disclose the names of college researchers and others who contributed to a project in the 1950s and 1960s that involved brainwashing and such experimental drugs as LSD being administered to unsuspecting individuals. At least two persons died because of the experiments.

Murphy Given Petition Backing PLO JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A group of Palestinian leaders gave the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Richard W. Murphy, a petition Tuesday saying they viewed the PLO assistant of the Palestinian people. The petition, copies of which were made available to reporters, called the artablishment of a Palestinian state. It was a problishment of a Palestinian state.

for the establishment of a Palestinian state. It was signed by 22 Palestinian leaders from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Murphy also had talks Tuesday with the Israeli defense minister. Yitzhak Rabin, and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

For the Record

U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators held separate sessions Tuesday in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles and space weapons, a U.S. spokesman said.

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Monday to hear appeals in cases, involving the power of states to restrict abortions and the constitutionals ity of voluntary affirmative action plans for public employees. (WP)

A Cypriot-owned supertanker, the 122,841-ton Kypros, was hit by a missile Tuesday near the Iranian coast and was in flames in the Gulf, the Lloyds Shipping Registry reported. No injuries were reported. (Reuters)

All It persons on a That Alrways Boeing-737 were killed when it crashed into a hill in southern Thailand Monday, airline officials said.



FLYING TRAPEZE — President Ronald Reagan takes time off from lobbying Congress to see a three-ring circus with children from a Washington elementary school.

Toy Time in Space Defies Expectations New York Times Service was chasing the ball that would not get dizzy — otherwise he'd have a come back to her. CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida come back to her.

 When they were not working with their high-technology gear on Monday, the Discovery astronauts took time out to play with their toys. They found that their toys, Slinky, and mechanical mouse did some peculiar things in the weightlessness of space flight.

One astronaut tried to juggle some oranges and apples. But they just hung there suspended in midair. He had to move them about poison throughout this free and increasingly democratic hemi-sphere," Mr. Reagan said, in an evident reference to Cuba. Dr. M. Rhea Seddon had trouble

with her ball and jacks. The jacks

She also found that the Slinky

toy did not behave the way it does on Earth, slinking down steps once it is set in motion. "It won't slink at all," Dr. Seddon said in a telecast. "It sort of droops." The mechanical mouse, however,

owed unearthly energy in orbit. It supped up and over, rapidly and often, in the virtual absence of gravity. The astronauts nicknamed it the "Rat Stuff."

Observing the mouse's gyrations, pique their interest in some basic Captain Donald E. Williams said: principles of physics and the phe"It's a good thing Rat Stuff doesn't nomenon of weightlessness." Observing the mouse's gyrations,

Senator Jake Garn, the Utah Re-

publican who is aboard as a congressional observer, made a paper plane and sailed it smoothly through the cabin. The toy demonstration was not

so much for the pleasure and relax-Science, the video of the toys in space will be shown to students to

ation of the crew as for the edification of school children. As planned by the Johnson Space Center and the Houston Museum of Natural

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is family life. The private free eaders are usually kept send it is conference before his to and five grandchildren free had attended universite, had attended universite, and a member of at conference many and a member of at conference and a member of a conference and ne, had attended universitied include a historian, an economian an economian and economian and a member of the Person Army. Mr. Hu's wife is not a service factory manage. m Army, was the swife interest textile factory managers of his early life are steet. to Chinese publications b to Chinese publications by e poor peasants living in he in an area of heavy Comme visuality in the 1920s. Mr. Hursky ted 75 miles (about 12) kie a the birthplace of Mao. u the birthplace of Man.
age of 14, Mr. Hu left hope;

"who said 'I am the state' and who said 'I have a dream." age of 14, Mr. Fru lett house the Communists in mountain i soldier. Largely self-educed aganda and organizational by the Corne secretary. Such people "should know about subjects and predicates, about isosceles triangles and elag to become secretary steel lipses. They should know where ag to become secretary stand we munist Youth League, g the famous Long March but harge of the youth league but of the red army units. Larry commissar, he must have a commissar, he must have ar of one of the red army lunits. the Amazon flows, what the First Amendment means. They should know about the Donner party and slavery," he said, and "where Ethiopia is, and why there is a Berlin Wall." They should have an idea of how plants and poems work, of the Milky Way and DNA, of

her Disclosure se officials traveling with Mr saled to local journalists these nall round object he keep grant that moving s a pedometer that monitors of exercise he takes, Renga om Canberra,

BRIEFS

> in Major's Deat et Union, responding to the he stry in East Germany will no State Department said Inc. reed to refer to higher author March 24 shooting and compicholson, a department state.

opean Hospitak soldiers reportedly sufferage Monday at Vienna's airpon the Austria Presse-Agentura:

iser, a doctor at Vienna's Gag e such severe injuries that & rvive." He said most of the to iat there were signs that are were injured early last sed.

nference in Geneva, Iran's for d Iraq of using a new come oun and mustard gas. Mr. Vd. ons in 33 attacks in the say

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a tipped off by a phone callin i a large stock of ammunitia: ources said Tuesday. ves were of the Goma-2 types the Basque separatist organic

n St. Pê-sur-Nivelle in the Att ne owner of the villa called p ll himself and that he had dete as immediately available.

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Sinks Into Desert P) - Officers have sent a fee

use a navy communications in and's volcanic desen region (200 kilometers) north of Wa hip and has \$5 sailors aboard? llocked base began sinking 1859. ig unit was installed on the ne n to jam and several windowsk

necessary every time a change oc-

other 9,000, many of them homo-sexual men, Dr. Curran said.

and other U.S. intelligence are identities of all their sound. he immune system.

Dr. Curran underscored the be lief of many researchers that AIDS cannot be spread through casual

Concern over the casual spread of AIDS diverts attention from solving the important problems, Dr. Curran said, adding "It's our way of denying the reality." He said current efforts to prevent the

tion Backing Pl oup of Palestinian leader page ear Eastern and South Asia at the first spread of AIDS are limited mostly day saying they viewed the firming power to counseling and educating the

rian people.
mode available to reported to state. It was signed by 2 ple and Gaza Sinp.
Bank and Gaza Sinp.
av with the Israeli defense as with the Foreign Ministry. sexuals is becoming nearly impossirevolution since the 1960s."

ulter his sexual behavior.

tintors held separate weeks lear missiles and space (feet Monday to hear appeals it is abortions and the constitute of lans for public employed.

122.841-ton Kypros, was fall and was in flames in the Vo injuries were reported the ys Boeing 737 were tilled it fland Monday, airline officials age of those partners already will

AMERICAN TOPICS

drop in unemployment. Law-rence J. Korb, assistant secre-An Expert Definition Of a Real Education tary of defense for manpower, says, "We anticipate that re-William J. Bennett, U.S. sec-

retary of education and former

chairman of the National En-

downent for the Humanities.

defines an educated person as

one who knows "how moun-

tains are made, and that for

every action there is an equal

and opposite reaction," and

"the Convention of 1787 and

the conventions of good behav-ior," and, he added, "what the Sistine Chapel looks like and

what great music sounds like."

The U.S. Secret Service, con-

cerned about car bombs, has

proposed barring automobile traffic from the two-block

stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the White House. Da-vid A. Clark, chairman of the

Washington City Council, pre-dicts traffic chaos. He says the

Secret Service wants to make a

Much editorial reaction has

been negative, but Mary H. Littlemeyer of Washington, in a letter to The Washington Post,

wrote, "Cities close off their

streets for far less - for shop-ping malls, for example." She

added: "Let's do this for the

Gipper and for the men and women who will succeed him."

After filling their quotas for four years with relative ease, the

armed forces say preliminary

reports show that enlistments were off slightly for the first quarter of 1985. They ascribe

the decline to a demographic

decrease, a lag in military com-pared with civilian pay and the

Short Takes

"palace" out of the place.

A Couple of Blocks

For the Gipper

and Howard H. Baker Jr., the former Republican senator from Tennessee, will give 75second radio commentaries on



Cuomo and Baker

coast-to-coast starting July 15; both men are possible candi-dates for president in 1988.

More than three-quarters of Americans who retire start drawing benefits before the traditional age of 65, More than half begin receiving Social Se-curity benefits at the minimum

What It's Like Being a Look-Alike

Washington last month he got a new haircut and found to his surprise that he had become a ringer (or Bernhard H. Goetz, the so-called "subway vigilan-te." He described stopping at a coffee shop after the harcut: "All these people were pointing at me. I was proud. I thought maybe they noticed me from Protocol, a film in which Mr. Csaky had a bit part.

do the Bernic Goetz story, that's going to be your break in show business."

But for now, has being a Goetz look-alike changed his

Not really, Mr. Csaky says, except that "I get a seat on the subway real quick."

sponsible for AIDS.

the immune system.

the AIDS virus.

As an increasing number of chil-

day-care centers, Dr. Curran said.

reports on two drugs that show

some ability to block the growth of

Both the drug suramin, being studied at the National Institutes

of Health in Bethesda, Maryland,

and HPA23, being investigated at

trials with several patients.

In other presentations at the con-

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Only a Vaccine May Halt AIDS, U.S. Official Says

ATLANTA - Everyone in the United States probably will need to disease, according to a U.S. government expert.

But researchers still are far from developing such a vaccine, according to reports presented Monday at an international conference on AIDS that is being sponsored by the World Health Organization and three U.S. agencies.

When a vactine is developed, possibly by 1990, said Dr. James Curran, chief of AIDS research at the federal Centers for Disease Control, "it will probably be desir-

able to vaccinate all Americans." The virus thought to cause AIDS can change its makeup, a factor that would complicate the formulation of an effective vaccine, United Press International reported Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the Na-

tional Cancer Institute as saving. ill was reported at the conference that scientists have seen more than 100 variations of the AIDS virus. Medical experts said formulation of a new vaccine would be

Scientists predict that as many Americans may contact AIDS in the next year as did in the six years following 1978. The illness has struck more than 9,000 people in the United States since 1978, and within the next year will strike an-

AIDS is marked by a failure of the body's immune system to ward off infection. The virus attacks certain white blood cells, called T lymphocytes, that play a central role in

Preventing its spread in bomoble, Dr. Curran said. There is evidence, he said, that homosexuals have reduced sharply the number of their sexual partners "in what is perhaps the most important sexual

However, that may not mean. much to the individual who does

"His own risk of exposure has diminished only slightly despite a dramatic change in sexual behavior," Dr. Curran said. Even though a person may have fewer sexual partners, he said, a higher percentcruting will continue to be-

come increasingly difficult."

Mario M. Cuomo, the Democratic governor of New York.



alternate weekdays for the Mutual Radio Network. The commentaries are to be broadcast

age of 62, according to the Social Security Bulletin,

When a struggling young ac-tor named A.S. (Chalkie) Csaky moved to New York from

Mr. Csaky says that one woman told him, "When they

Ed Walsh, the district attorney in As the group of people exposed be vaccinated against acquired im-mune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS-related cancers and brain killed only three persons. Mr. AIDS, to halt the spread of the diseases will increase, he said. The Walsh had prosecuted Mr. Lucas AIDS virus recently has been for the strangulation of an unidenshown to affect the brain as well as Georgetown on Oct. 31, 1979.

On the basis of his confession in dren are born who have contracted was given the death penalty. AIDS from their mothers, the disease eventually could be spread in just too many cases I am familiar ference, researchers gave progress have the highest regard for -

killer could have known."

the Pasteur Institute in Paris, have shown some anti-AIDS activity in But, researchers said, it is too soon to say whether either drug will lead to a practical, effective treat-Times Herald reported.

Fear of Filing: Computer Fouls Up At IRS Office for Overseas Returns

Washington Post Service PHILADELPHIA - Computer failures and human errors have caused drastic slowdowns and mixups at the Internal Revenue Service

center here, which processes income tax returns for the eastern United States and for many people filing from abroad. Weeks before the April 15 domestic filing deadline, congressional offices in Pennsylvania were besieged with complaints.

Philadelphia is also the filing center for overseas taxpayers. [The IRS told the International Herald Tribune that the problems should

be resolved by the overseas filing deadline of June 17.]

The center failed to record \$297 million paid in withholding taxes by 27,000 mid-Atlantic companies, accountants and lawyers said, and five bank accounts had been seized and thousands of threatening notices mailed before the error was acknowledged. Similarly, a real estate agent sent copies of his canceled \$8,000 check 10 times but liens were still placed on his bank account and house.

"We're giving people refunds to which they're not entitled and assessing people for payments for which they're not liable," said a woman who has worked at the center for more than 20 years and asked that her name not be used. "We're not current on anything." IRS officials in Washington and Philadelphia say some problems were inevitable because of the magnitude of replacing outdated dataprocessing systems with one computer in January.





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Center-Left Victory in Peru: Economic Woes Cause a Basic Shift

New York Times Service

LIMA - With more than 70 percent of Peruvians giving their support to either social democratic or Marxist candidates, the general elections Sunday marked a turning point in this country's convulsed political history.

The conservative parties that have traditionally ruled Peru were rebuffed, and a majority of the 8.2

NEWS ANALYSIS million voters endorsed populist

and even radical measures to deal with the economic and social crisis. No less crucial, the Maoist guerrilla group known as the Shining Path, which called for an election boycott, was largely ignored. And, with the armed forces pledging to respect the results, the country's besieged democracy received an in-

ection of faith. The best showing was for Alan Garcia Perez of the American Popniar Revolutionary Alliance, or APRA, a 61-year-old party with strong populist roots and a new social democratic image. It has never led a national government,

vote and is expected to succeed President Fernando Belaunde Terry for a five-year term beginning July 28.

Because Mr. Garcia fell short of the required absolute majority. however, he must participate in a runoff election June 16 against the second-place candidate, Alfonso Barrantes Lingán, an independent Marxist now serving as mayor of Lima. He won 23 percent of the vote on the United Left ticket.

But while Mr. Garcia outpolled Mr. Barrantes on Sunday by a 2-to-I margin, they both symbolized Peru's changing political profile by successfully mobilizing workers. slum dwellers, peasants and Indi-ans to support the idea of social

"The right in Peru has been eradicated," Mr. Barrantes said Sunday night after congratulating Mr. Garcia on his first-round According to unofficial returns,

the main conservative candidate, Luis Bedoya Reyes of the Democratic Convergence Party, won 11 percent of the vote, and Javier Alva Orlandini, nominated by the Popular Action Party, which heads the Mr. Garcia won 48 percent of the outgoing government, received 6



Alan García Pérez

percent. The remaining votes went to the five other candidates or were

Congress will also be minimal, Mr. Garcia's party appears to have won control of both the 180-seat Chamber of Deputies and the 60-seat Senate, with the six Marxist parties



counting for the next largest voting bloc in both houses,

that comprise the United Left ac- leftist guerrilla activities has led to



Alfonso Barrantes Lingán

In part, the results reflected deep disenchantment with the mismanagement and lack of leadership of the Belaunde administration. Over the past five years unemployment has soared, the living standard has slumped to 1965 levels, a surge of

uncertainty and insecurity. Both the Popular Revolutionary

Alliance and the United Left picked charismatic presidential candidates who were able to revive some feeling of hope and optimism among the dejected electorate.

Mr. Garcia presented himself as the chosen heir of the party's founder and longtime leader, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who died in 1979, unabashedly copying his mentor's gestures and speaking style. But Mr. Garcia, a tall, striking figure who is only 35 years old, also projected a more modern sodemocratic image that ap-

apparently won the votes of many middle-class Peruvians who feared a leftist victory, during the campaign he criticized the Belaunde administration and the conservative Bedoya candidacy much more harshly than the United Left. Some politicians believe that he

in fact preferred to face Mr. Barrantes in the runoff election in order to present himself as a centrist. he will fulfill his promise to deal

human rights abuses by security with unemployment, inflation, forces, and the country as a whole slumps in industrial and agricultur-has seemed to drift in a fog of al production and the country's

foreign debt problem.

While committed to a program of nationalization, in contrast, the left's flag bearer cuts anything but

a radical figure. Tiny, soft-spoken, and bespectacled, the 56-year-old Mr. Barrantes demonstrated his political skills by fusing numerous squabbling leftist factions into an alliance that won him the mayoralty of Lima in 1983 and sponsored his presidential bid this year. But tensions within the alliance surfaced on several occasions during the recent campaign.

Beyond his personal appeal, Mr. Barrantes's performance also repealed to many younger voters.

Significantly, while Mr. Garcia

flected the growing influence of leftist parties among peasants as well as the large number of migrants who crowd Lima's slums.

The one victory that Mr. Belaunde can claim, though, is that Peru's democracy has survived a period of great stress. In 1980, after 12 years of military rule, Peru became the first of numerous armyruled countries in the hemisphere to return to democracy.

If Mr. Belaunde hands over pow-

And for this reason, they said, Mr. er to his constitutional successor. Garcia has avoided specifying how he will become the first elected

Confessions To Murders in U.S. Doubted

The Associated Press

AUSTIN, Texas - Henry Lee Lucas has confessed to hundreds of slayings across the United States, leading law enforcement officials to close the books on more than 200 of them. But Texas officials now say they no longer believe his

The state attorney general, Jim Mattox, noted Monday that news reports now indicate that, in some cases, the drifter was thousands of miles from the scene, or would have had to travel constantly to commit all the crimes. In an interview with the Dallas

Times Herald newspaper, Mr. Lu-cas, 48, claimed that all but three of his confessions were false. He said he staged the hoax "to show law enforcement doesn't do its job," the Times Herald reported Sunday. He also told the newspaper he keeps confessing because authorities told him that once he stops talking he will go to death row to await execution.

At various times, Mr. Lucas has confessed to slaying 100 to 600 people. Nationwide, police have ended their investigations on 210 killings based on those confessions.

A grand jury in Waco, Texas, is investigating two slayings in which Mr. Lucas's confessions now are doubted by authorities, Mr. Mat-

Williamson County, Texas, rejects tified hitchhiker found near

the Georgetown case, Mr. Lucas Mr. Walsh said that "there are with - by talking with officers I where he has provided details, scenes and things no one but the

"I have no way of knowing whether he's killed 200 people," Mr. Walsh added, "but it's really ludicrous to say he's killed only

In the Georgetown slaying, Lu-cas first said he had raped and repeatedly stabbed the victim, gled and had not been raped, the

That still is a treaty violation, given its location, but not such a threatening one. contention that the radar is a treaty is a treaty violation. Bipartisan congressional violation. Bipartisan congressional Soviet Union's ambassador to the United States, that U.S. scientists. By Walter Pincus Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The United yers and scientists who support Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms would be invited to examine the installation when it becomes opera-

States and the Soviet Union appear to be easing their stands on one of their sharpest disputes, the one over the large radar under construction near Krasnoyarsk in Siberia, according to sources both in and outside the U.S. government. The United States has called the

facility a major violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty between the countries. That pact distinguishes between early-warning radar, which it allows, and radar systems for use in so-called battle management. It allows the Russians to maintain only one of the latter, to direct the ABM system around Moscow.

The treaty requires that early-

warning radars be installed at the

edge of each country, facing out-ward rather than closer to the interior, where battle-management radars would have to be. The new U.S. position appears to dar is in a part of the country for- realization that even arms control

control adviser to President Ron-

ald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, said unequivocably last week that the facility is "an early warning radar." Soviets officials appear to be backing off their contention that the radar's only purpose is to track satellites. During recent private conversations in Washington and in Moscow, some officials have acknowledged to Americans that the

radar may have been built "for mil-

itary purposes" rather than civil-

ian, as one source put it. The Rus-

sians "know they have a problem" with the treaty, this source said. The two sides are supposed to discuss the Krasnoyarsk radar at a meeting this week in Geneva of the Standing Consultative Commission set up in 1972 to settle dis-

The Soviet Union's change in atbe that, while the Krasnoyarsk ra- titude stems, sources said, from the bidden under the treaty, it is, in experts who do not support Presifact, for early-warning purposes, dent Ronald Reagan support his

John Demjanjuk

requests have been denied on the

ground that Israel was not a sover-

eign nation at the time of the

gued that their client, a Ukrainian

who came to the United States in

1952, could not be extradited be-

Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyers had ar-

crimes and lacks jurisdiction.

agreements over treaty terms.

arms control and who have visited officials in Moscow over the past few months, have stressed the need for the Kremlin's leaders to do something about the radar.

According to a Reagan administration official, studies are under way in Washington to find a "palatable" solution to the radar other than the only publicly announced one of "tearing it down." Some experts say the Russians could narrow the radar's angle of coverage, thus limiting the area it scans. The United States took a similar step with two of its new phased-array radars in Georgia and Texas after to go beyond the Soviet complaints several years out complaints."

The Soviet Union also could make it easy for U.S. electronic spy satellites to "read" the radar pulses when testing of the facility begins in the next year or two. The frequencies of early-warning and batde-management radars are sharply different, according to experts. These experts discount a remark

yarsk facility is a space-tracking radar is discounted by U.S. analysts. They say it resembles other located in an area where space- by existing facilities.

see such equipment."

would want "a quid pro quo," He said that might include a redefini-

tion of "ABM treaty provisions to

permit" some space defense "tests

to go beyond the laboratory with-

Moscow's claim that the Krasno-



tracking would best be done. The U.S. intelligence "consensus," an official said Monday, is that the radar was built primarily to spot U.S. submarine-launched missiles coming from the northern Pacific. As such, it fills a gap in earlyearly-warning facilities and is not warning radar coverage provided

U.S. Judge Grants Extradition Of Alleged SS Guard to Israel

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A federal judge in Ohio has granted Israel's request for the extradition of a retired auto worker accused of being responsible for the deaths of thousands of Jews at the Nazi death

The case of John Demjanjuk, 65, marks Israel's first successful effort to gain custody of an alleged war criminal since the United States and Israel signed an extradition treaty in 1963. Under Israeli law, he could be executed if he is found

Allan A. Ryan Jr., the former head of the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting Office of Special Investigations, said he believed that nals from South America, but the the Israelis were using Mr. Demjanjuk as a test case.

They chose him because he was among the worst," he said. "Now that extradition has been granted, I believe we may see more requests In his decision Monday in Cleveland, U.S. District Court Judge Frank J. Battisti ordered Mr. Dem-

layed the extradition until May I to allow him an opportunity to ap-Mr. Demjanjuk, of Seven Hills, Ohio, allegedly ran the gas cham-ber for the German SS as an armed camp guard at Treblinka, where 900,000 Jews were killed in 1942 and 1943. He has said he served in

the Soviet Army until he was taken

anjuk's immediate arrest but de-

prisoner by the Germans during World War II. The only other major Nazi war criminal case handled by Israel was that of Adolf Eichmann, who was kidnapped by the Israelis from Argentina. He was tried, convicted and executed in the early 1960s. Israel has sought the extradition



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Colombian Leader Opposes U.S. Aid To Sandinist Foes

New York Tunes Service BOGOTA - President Belisario Beiancur says that he and other Latin American leaders are opposed to renewed U.S. military aid for rebels seeking the overthrow of

Mr. Betancur said in Washington earlier this month that his reaction to President Ronald Reagan's plan on Nicaragua had been "very positive." But Mr. Betancur said Monday that his response had been based on the plan's call for a ceasefire and negotiations.

He said that Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz had not mentioned to him that it included renewal of aid to the insurgents, and that he did not realize that this was part of the plan until his return to Bogota. The plan also includes a cease-fire and talks between the rebels and the Sandinist government that would lead to new elections. Nicaragna has rejected

cause he was charged with murder as a Nazi collaborator, which is not Mr. Betancur, in an interview, said Mr. Reagan's recent call for a specific crime in the United Congress to approve \$14 million in aid to the rebels made that part of The Justice Department had alleged that Mr. Demjanjuk became known to prisoners as "Ivan the Terrible" because of his sadistic the president's plan "no longer a peace proposal, but a preparation



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Please, Take Our Subsidies

The owners of big American-built oil tankers want to give back some \$400 million in government subsidies. But they are having a hard time persuading Washington to accept the cash. The chronicle of their difficulties is a

dreary study of government at its worst. It costs far less to build a ship in a foreign shipyard than in the United States. Yet some Americans are afraid that foreign competition will destroy the commercial shipbuilding in-dustry. They have gone far with the dubious theory that the industry is essential to national defense. That is how Congress came to spend hundreds of millions in the 1970s to subsidize fully half the cost of building 29 oil tankers for the international trade. But even with these subsidies, the tankers have not turned a profit.

The only American tankers making money today are the ones carrying oil from Alaska to U.S. refineries in the lower states. They are highly inefficient but manage a profit because they have a captive market. Oil companies are barred by law from selling Alaskan crude abroad and must use American-built ships to carry it to American refineries.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the owners of the subsidized international fleet would like to get into this lucrative Alaska market. But when Congress decided to subsidize their ships, it insisted that they would have to stay out of domestic competition. So the internationals are begging to give back their subsidies.
The Transportation Department tentatively agreed two years ago to take the deal, with interest, and let the big tankers into the Alaska trade. But the owners of the rust buckets now serving Alaska protested bitterly. If they were driven out of business, they argued, the Navy would no longer have their ships to use in wartime. The Transportation Department properly dismissed that claim. If barely seaworthy tankers are needed to fight the next war, it concluded, let the Pentagon buy them for scrap value and keep them in mothballs.

The real question was whether the Alaska shippers deserved precedence over the taxpayers who subsidized the international tankers. And the answer to that, it concluded, was easy. But the story did not end there. The Alaska

fleet steamed up to Capitol Hill and got Con-gress to prohibit the deal. And it wants the prohibition renewed when it expires on May 15. Given the budget deficit, Congress, too, is likely to yield to common sense. But that still leaves the White House, where highly placed friends of the Alaska tankers are trying to persuade the National Security Council to reweave the threadbare argument about na-tional defense. Is the administration serious about reducing waste and making the economy more competitive?

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Genocide Treaty: Year 36

It seems right that, in the month the libera-tion of the German concentration camps is being commemorated, the U.S. Senate will again consider the Genocide Treaty. The pact, which is in part a response to the Holocaust, has been accepted by 96 countries, but not by the United States. For 36 years the Senate has refused to consent to ratification, first because of fears that the United States would be accused of genocide because of segregation, and later because of similar fears concerning its actions in Vietnam.

Last year, supporters of the treaty were given a boost when President Reagan pressed for ratification. The treaty was approved on a 17-0 vote by the Foreign Relations Committee, but it never came to a vote on the floor because time ran out. Instead, the Senate adopted a resolution supporting the principles of the agreement and urging prompt consideration this year. The Foreign Relations Committee is expected to vote April 23, which will leave plenty of time for a floor debate, if needed.

Senator Jesse Helms, who did not oppose the treaty last year, has raised some questions about its provisions that may delay consideration. Mr. Helms asserts that the rights of Americans might be jeopardized under the treaty because, by its terms, the World Court is

pretation. The World Court, of course, is not a criminal tribunal, and no one can be tried and punished for acts in violation of the treaty in that forum. Moreover, it does not have the power to enforce its judgments and must rely on the Security Council of the United Nations, where the United States has a veto, to apply sanctions. Nevertheless, Mr. Helms has indicated his intention to offer a reservation that would take the World Court out of the treaty entirely. Even worse, he has persuaded the administration to accept his terms in the inter-

est of speeding Senate consideration. The Helms reservation is an old ploy used time and again by those who want to sink the treaty by frightening their countrymen. There is absolutely no threat to any American in this treaty, and it is ridiculous to try to persuade citizens that they will be at the mercy of foreign judges if it is ratified.

The United States can honestly and proudly affirm its abhorrence of genocide by agreeing to the treaty. Continued reluctance to consent to ratification simply gives others grounds to question the sincerity of the American com-mitment to human rights. The public has done nothing to deserve such a slur.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

In Illinois, Justice on Trial

prison, he has to be the most forgiving prisoner imaginable. He forgives Cathleen Crowell Some of the judge's remarks from the bench Webb, who now says she falsely accused him of raping her six years ago when she thought she was pregnant at age 17. Though distraught that the trial judge has refused to set aside his conviction, he says he understands that he has an uphili battle because courts resist pleas based on recantations.

There is, however, more at stake here than this one man's anger, or lack of it, Confidence in American justice cannot rest easily when he is sent back to jail on the word of a woman who is, one way or the other, an acknowledged liar. Judge Richard Samuels, who presided at the original trial, refused to credit Mrs. Webb's recantation in part because the judiciary needs finality in its judgments. But merely incanting such truisms will not resolve this case.

Most state courts share Judge Samuels's wariness of repudiated testimony. They seem to fear that a witness might be turned around by bribery, coercion or belated sympathy for

If Gary Dotson did not commit the rape for which he is serving 25 to 50 years in an Illinois on the court. But if Mrs. Webb is telling the made him appear more interested in defending the 1977 verdict than in determining whether

he and the jury were victimized by Mrs. Webb. Courts have rejected recantations in other cases, but usually for better reasons than Mr. Samuels gave. For example, an accomplice in a robbery case who later swears that his friend had nothing to do with the crime is routinely disbelieved. But none of the precedents cited by the judge involved the changed testimony the complainant, the supposed victim.

If the Illinois court system cannot convincingly end this case soon, Governor James Thompson may have to contain the damage by commuting the sentence. Once convicted, a defendant may fairly be required to prove that the verdict rests on perjured testimony. But it is hard to imagine what more Mr. Dotson could do to carry his burden. His case continues to burden the conscience of the state.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Thatcher: Boosting or Bashing?

When British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher embarked on her grueling 11-day tour of Southeast Asia she probably had little idea that her remarks 10,000 kilometers away would cause so much controversy back in Britain. But she returned home Sunday to find herself the center of a storm over whether her trip was designed to boost or bash Britain.

What caused the row was Mrs. Thatcher's strident style in trying to reassure potential markets in Southeast Asia that the British

economy is not the mess a lot of people believe it to be. She resorted to some harsh rhetoric about the trade unions in general and the coal strike in particular. This prompted bitter attacks from the socialist opposition who accused her of engaging in domestic politics abroad and using the trip to gloat over the

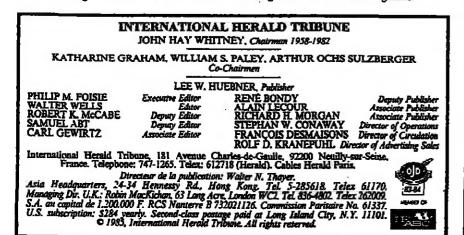
defeat of the coal miners. Mrs. Thatcher may well be "Batting for Britain." But she can expect more than her share of political bouncers in the coming weeks from an increasingly hostile opposition.

- The Bangkok Post

FROM OUR APRIL 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Indian Cites White Man's Debt NEW YORK - Little Bison was the picturesque feature of the luncheon of the League for Political Education in the Hotel Astor. Magnificently attired in what has ceased to be the costume of his race, with head decorated in trailing feathers, he calmly informed the white man in substance: "You have taken everything from us that made life good — our buffalo, our deer and our lands and have given in exchange an education which is theoretical, but not practical. So you still owe us something." Lit-tle Bison is the son of Chief Big Foot, a Sioux killed at the battle of Little Big Horn. He studied in the University of Texas and for 20 years has worked for his people. He asserted there is nothing for them in the United States.

1935: 25,000 Exiled From Leningrad LENINGRAD - At least 25,000 persons have been exiled from Leningrad to Siberia or other remote regions of the U.S.S.R. since the general clean-up in the old Czarist capital of the members of the former "ruling classes" which began early last month. The figures include members of the families of those designated for exile. No mention of the Leningrac clean-up has been made in the Soviet press since the announcement March 19 that 1,074 persons who played conspicuous rôles under the old regime, including members of the no-bility, had been arrested and were being exiled "eastward." Tourists arriving from the Orient report having seen whole train-loads of exiles moving eastward under armed gnards.



Reagan's Economic Revolution: Will It Come to Pass?

WASHINGTON — In his State of the Union Message, President Reagan held out the prospect of a Second American Revolution. At the time, I thought the phrase was exceptional hyperbole, even for the occasion. Other presidents have of-fered various "Deals" (Square, New, Fair; the life span of a Deal is four or eight years) — but if Mr. Reagan truly intended another American Revolution, he would be offering something that comes around only every 200 years or so. Thus, the more realistic question remains whether we are about to have the first Reagan

Economic Revolution. In Ronald Reagan's first term, there had been expectations of such a revolution. There would be a shift of national priorities to defense and economic growth and away from consumption and redistribution of income. There would be a restoration of free markets and a radical reduction of government regulation. Infla-tion would be ended and a predictable, stable dollar restored.

In all of these directions, steps were taken. An expanded defense program was launched. Some of the most growth-inhibiting features of the tax system were corrected. Economic regulations were relaxed or eliminated, notably in the energy field. Inflation was slowed. But this did not add up to a revolution.

Why? Because what was done was too limited and too vulnerable. The upward trend of nonmilitary spend-ing was slowed but not stopped. Domestic programs were cut, but programs and agencies were not abolished: They remained alive, to grow again when the political atmosphere became more favorable. Alongside the deregulation of some economic sectors were major moves toward increased regulation of for-eign trade. Although the inflation rate was reduced, nothing was done to prevent a recurrence of the wave of inflation that had begun inconspicu-ously in the mid-1960s. There were no durable changes in rules, tech-niques or institutions that made monBy Herbert Stein

etary policy. And the big tax cut was largely wasted. Tax reduction had provided an opportunity for making tax reform painless by giving taxpayers a reduction in rates in exchange for giving up loopholes, but the opportunity was not seized.

The whole first-term economic po-

licy was threatened by the big and increasing budget deficit, which raised federal outlays for interest faster than other expenditures could be reduced. Concern over the deficit strengthened pressures for restraining the rise m defense outlays — pressures to which Mr. Reagan made some concessions. Worries about the deficit made the tax future uncertain because there was a common skepticism about the government's ability to deal with the deficit for long with-out a tax increase. The deficit contributed to fears of renewed inflation

and, indirectly, to demands for pro-tectionism, because the deficit helped make the dollar's exchange rate high and thus encouraged imports.

Had the Reagan administration ended on Jan. 20, 1985, we could not be certain that it would leave a lasting mark on economic policy — or, at least, not the kind of mark that the Reagan team would have liked. Since any Reagan Economic Revolution will have to be made in the second term, an examination of the prospects shows that the possibility of success has been raised by three developments since the election.

First, the Treasury's tax reform

federal income tax since that tax was introduced in 1913. It is a free-market tax plan in that it would try to treat income from different sources equally - or more equally than at present so that taxes would not be so large a determinant of which industries thrive and which do not.

The Treasury's plan tries to reform the tax system under an extremely difficult constraint: It envisions no room for reducing revenue. Since tax reform inevitably shifts the burden of taxes among individuals, if there could be no net reduction in revenue, then some taxpayers would have to pay more. The Treasury nonetheless faced up to this difficulty, undoubtplan (a modified version of which Mr. Reagan plans to introduce next month) constitutes the biggest move toward equity and efficiency in the

but nevertheless real) that one adopted they would permit addition. nomic damage than would resul from trying to raise more monefrom the present tax system.

Second, Mr. Reagan submitted :

budget that squarely recognized the facts of life. By the beginning of his second term, it was clear that rea progress on reducing the deficit could be second to the fact that the progress on reducing the deficit could be second to the fact that the second term. come only from two sources - slowing the military program and taking something from middle-income Americans by cutting their government benefits or raising their taxes Everything else was too small, or, like the interest on the debt, too immovable. The problem is that the president considers the defense program essential, but the middle class constitutes the great majority of the voters.

The president's budget met this

problem courageously. He stuck by: the defense program and tackled a long list of government activities that mainly benefit one or another sector of middle America. That list included the Small Business Administration: Amtrak, urban mass transit, loans to finance the college education of middle-income students, aid to farmers, and so on. In many cases, he would entirely eliminate programs and abolish agencies, leaving no bureaucracies to lobby for their restoration. By marking these programs for cull-ing from the budget, the president took a long step toward enforcing his

priorities in a durable way.

Third, in his State of the Union Message, President Reagan called upon America's trading partners to join with the United States in a new round of negotiations to expand : world trade and international competition. This move gave some promise. of reversing protectionist tendencies. and implementing the free-market philosophy that has been so much a part of the Reagan ideology. A few weeks later, this free-market line of thinking was given more immediate evidence in the decision not to ask TIV. (1107f) Japan to renew its quotas on the export of automobiles to America.

These steps were all politically courageous because they antagonize powerful constituencies, important groups that would have to pay more 7. taxes, give up government benefits or face more competition. But no one ever said the Reagan Economic Rev---olution would be bloodless. In fact, --the basic reason for the failure to achieve the revolution in the first term was the unwillingness of its proponents to accept the fact that there would have to be pain and sacrifice.

The same opposition that makes the new policies courageous also makes the outcome doubtful. There have been the predictable outcries about the tax reform proposals. On the expenditure side of the budget, the president already has felt it necessary to compromise with his own team—the Senate Republicans—by accepting cuts in the military program and foregoing some reductions he wanted in the rest of the budget. How far he may yet go in compromising with the Democrats is unknown. Finally, despite the president's small moves to liberalize trade, the country is bathed in protectionist talk of a virulence not heard in 50 years. The Reagan Economic Revolution

may yet fizzle out. But at least bold ... steps were taken, and the ball game is not over.

Yes, Mr. Weinberger, About Those 'Misconceptions'

WASHINGTON — Making the most of a captive audience at the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger asked the people who decide what is news to help clear up "misconceptions" about the Strategic Defense Initiative. Very well, let us begin with basics.

The latest high technology is the name of the Pentagon game. The strategists, the field com-

Pentagon game. The strategists, the field commanders, the procurement officers all play it, all the time, with willing collaborators: scientists whose zest for technological breakthroughs is more than matched by their appetite for the wherewithal to pay for it. Private industry is one source of the wherewithal. But nobody has more wherewithal than the government. This makes for a happy marriage between the Pentagon, the scientists, and private industry looking for spinoffs from government-financed research.

In Europe, there also exists what one French strategic planner (building on Eisenhower's warning) describes as a "military industrial-space complex" - a public and private collaboration whose ienis ilourish ov teedi name of national security and free enterprise.

There was, then, a live constituency ready to welcome the president's announcement of plans for a "comprehensive and intensive effort to define a long-term research and development program" to develop a nuclear-defense system based partly in space. All but lost in transmission was any sense that all the president was doing was giving a considerable boost to research and development efforts that had been under way for years.

Now it is true that the president's "star wars"

By Philip Geyelin

budget request of \$26 billion over five years would be a doubling, according to experts, of the spending rate previously contemplated. But even so, the president was careful two years ago to speak in speculative, futuristic, turn-of-the-century terms. That, too, has been lost in transmission. As the administration turns up its sales pitch, it also adds variety in a way that puts today's case for SDI strangely at odds with the original vision.

If the nation's editors are to help clear up misconceptions, then they are going to require help. First impressions do matter. And the first impression conveyed to the American public, Congress and the European allies — not to mention the Russians — was that the United States was onto something genuinely new. The lines dividing re-search and development from testing and deploy-ment were thoroughly blurred.

Within a week of his March 1983 speech, the

president elaborated: If the United States cracked lhe case and came up with a workable, leak-droot defense against nuclear weapons, a future president could share the technological secrets with the Russians. Then everybody would be protected by a nuclear "bubble" and, presto, we would have a world free of the threat of nuclear war.

The first result was a raging debate among scientists, with enough weight on the side of the skeptics to raise serious questions about whether any foolproof system could be achieved in any foresceable future, and never mind whether the United States could conclusively steal a march on

the Russians so decisively that it could afford to

pass the technology along.

So we do not hear any more about that. Rather, we hear the opposite: that the Russians are stealing a march on the United States, that they are well ahead in research on lasers and particle beams and more conventional anti-missile defenses. That has now become the main argument for why the United States must redouble its effort: to catch up.

It is not a bad argument. Not even the uneasy Europeans oppose research, the more so since they are being offered something in the way of hush money: a piece of the research action by competitive bidding. But the Europeans, led most wocally by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain but also by the quieter and earlier efforts of the French, are more explicit about the lines between research, testing and deployment.

They know the momentum of these matters, the high cost of early development, and the disinclination to raise questions about sending good money after bad. Rather, the argument usually goes that those early investments are argument enough for pressing on. So the Europeans, and a good many Americans, are not entirely reassured by the administration's vision of a gradual, safe transition from a strategy of deterrence by the threat of retaliation to a strategy of nuclear defense.

And not the least of the reasons for this disquiet has to do with "misconception" of the administra-tion's own making; a confusion between the poetry of nuclear disarmament and the prosaic business of research looking to a state of the art and of the world that nobody now foresees.

Washington Post Writers Group.

The writer, chairman of the Council

of Economic Advisers in the Nixon and Ford administrations, contributed this view to The New York Times.

For a Universal Banning Of Chemical Weapons

By Jonathan Power

was touring Europe to assess opin-ion on whether the United States should build a new generation of nerve gas weapons.

The weapons in question are "binaries." shells with two nonlethal chemicals that become deadly only when they combine. Perhaps the U.S. interest in these weapons in recent years partly explains why Western governments have muted their criticism of Iraq.

This stands in contrast to the loud and persistent allegations against the Russians and North Vietnamese of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Indo-china, allegations that now are dis-In 1969, President Richard Nixcredited by many authorities.

Before last year it was thought that only the United States, the Soviet Union and France pos-sessed stocks of chemical weapons. But in May 1984 the U.S. Defense Department said that it estimated that as many as 16 countries had acquired chemical weapons in re-cent years. Later that year the CIA said it had evidence of chemical weapons in the arsenals of Syria, Libya, Israel, Ethiopia, Burma, China, Taiwan, Cuba, Peru, Egypt, Iraq, Vietnam, North Korea and several East European countries. There were also reports of guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Ortagoistics and the Seath West Africanisation and the Seath West Africanisms. ganization and the South-West Africa People's Organization

receiving training in the use of chemical weapons. The only incontrovertible evidence of their recent use is by Iraq. But there are serious reasons for thinking that longstanding inhibitions about the use of chemical weapons are beginning to erode. Since World War I, chemical weapons have been used only when it was known the opposing side did not have the means to protect its troops. This was so when the Ital-

ians used nerve gas against the Ethiopians in 1935, and today in

the Iran-Iraq war. This is likely to

be the pattern for the future:

LONDON—Reports last month that Iraq was using chemical mainly by Third World nations, as weapons in its war with Iran came as a U.S. presidential commission was touring Europe to assess opin-

trol the trading in nuclear materials, but policing constraints on the raw materials for chemical weap-ons is nearly impossible; the basic ingredients are similar to those used to make fertilizers. The only hope is an international treaty al-

lowing on-site inspection.

This is why negotiations under way at Geneva to draft a treaty to outlaw the production, possession and use of chemical arms are criti-cally important and why President Reagan's new attempt—his fourth—to win approval for "binaries" is

on announced a U.S. unilateral de-cision to destroy its stockpile of biological weapons — bombs filled noting its weapons — commo men with highly infectious fatal dis-eases. The reasons given included the unpredictability of biological weapons, their delay in causing an effect, the danger of causing large numbers of civilian casualties and, most important, the fact that these weapons "could not destroy the military arsenal — the tanks, planes and artillery — of an enemy." His gesture led to successful negotiations with the Russians and the signing of the biological weap-

ons convention.

Although chemical weapons are not as frightening in their potential as biological weapons, they share many of the same problems — in-discriminate and unpredictable ef-fects, high noncombatant casualties and a blurring of the distinction between conventional and nuclear warfare.

For the superpowers, they add nothing either to the concept of deterrence or to the ability to fight a successful war. Yet they remove what little moral leverage the industrialized countries have in persuading Third World countries not to use them. This should be reason enough to seek a universal ban. International Herald Tribune.

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military, other issues, such as which political prisoners are languishing in

WASHINGTON — When you are visiting Washington looking for billions in aid to refurbish your jail, tend to get lost.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal recently paid a state visit to the

Reagan administration. He was well prepared to explain why he and the Pentagon believe that the Turkish government needs more weapons and military might to keep vigilant against the bordering Soviet Union. But on the seemingly lesser matter of human beings who are suffering in prison for what they think, Mr. Ozal had a poor command of the facts. In a group interview, I asked him

about the continued imprisonment of some members of the Turkish Peace Association. This is the nonviolent group of journalists, artists, former omats and peace activists that had 23 of its members imprisoned by a military court in the summer of 1983 for sentences of up to eight years. Five of the group have been released but the others remain in jail. Mr. Ozal insisted they were all out. Someone who knows otherwise is Nurhan Katircioglu, 27, a doctoral student at the University of Wiscon-sin. Her mother, Reha Isvan, a peace worker and the wife of a former mayor of Istanbul, has been in a military prison for 18 months. Over the phone, Mrs. Isvan's daughter said it would be heartening news if the Turkish prime minister were right and her mother were free of her un-

just imprisonment. But she is not. Mr. Ozal was incorrect a second mil. Ozar was incorrect a second time. He spoke of the visit of Arthur Miller and Harold Pinter, two au-thors who went to Turkey in mid-March on behalf of PEN International, a group that defends the rights of artists and writers. Mr. Pinter, in an Istanbul news conference after a fiveday visit, said, "Our conclusion is that torture, despite the protestations and denials, is in fact widespread and systematic in military prisons and po-lice stations in Turkey."

Mr. Ozal gave a bad review to the

two playwrights. He said they spoke with only four or five "extreme left-ists." In fact, Mr. Miller and Mr. Pinter met more than 100 Turkish citizens of left, right and center. Mar-tial law authorities thought even less of the two men's findings; the news was censored from the Turkish press.

Mr. Ozal's two mistakes may appear small when compared with the larger problems that he faces: Cy-

Turkey: The Generals Are Still There By Colman McCarthy

> prus, Armenian terrorism against Turkish diplomats, an economy in which per capita income remains at about \$1,300 a year. Mr. Ozal is a personally gracious man who deserves large credit for trying to be a conciliator. He said that censoring Mr. Miller and Mr. Pinter was a mistake, and he would not have approved the decision had he been in the country at the time.

But here is the heart of the problem. One human rights group after another — Amnesty International, the U.S. Helsinki Watch, the Committee to Protect Journalists, PEN International — has recently sent delegations to Turkey and reached the same conclusion: Despite the integrity and democratic aspirations of people such as Mr. Ozal, the power of the military and its martial law remains. It says a lot that the martial law

command could order the censoring of the Miller-Pinter press conference. Mr. Ozal suggested that it was a stu-pid decision. He said that the findings would not have been big international news of themselves. Instead, the censorship became the news.

Mr. Ozal is said to be sympathetic

to human rights victims. He is not dictatorial. Turkish journalists say that under Mr. Ozal censorship has decreased. The best-selling book in Turkey, "The 12th of September" by the journalist M. Ali Birand, is critical of the military. The newsmagazine Nokta has just carried a cover story on torture. The editor of a news organization says that censorship orders, which in 1980 came almost daily from the martial law command, now come once or twice a week.

Mr. Ozal wants to create a freemarket economy. It cannot happen unless there is also a free press and freedom for groups such as the Peace Association. Human rights violations should be easily solvable. But with the generals still sharing power and often using it unitable in the state of the pressure is unitable to the state of the pressure is the pressure of the pressure is the pressure of the pressure o often using it unthinkingly, what Ar-thur Miller said remains true: "There is either democracy or none of it."

The writer is on the board of the Committee to Protect Journalists. His columns are syndicated by the Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Regarding "Unanswered Questions in Bhopal May Be Crucial to Carbide's Credibility" (March 22):

logical construction. While Union Carbide certainly has a large liability in the matter, Union Carbide U.S.A. is correct to push the blame onto the Indian affiliate, for that affiliate had the accident. And, according to the normal principles of law, Indian law should be applied first. This is relevant in that the Indian officers, directors and owners must bear a share of the responsibility. Indeed, Indian regulators and inspectors must also

face culpability.

Having said that, it is true that only
Union Carbide U.S.A. has the resources to make a fair compensation for its affiliate's gross negligence.

Another point, that developing na-tions should think twice about accepting continued multinational investment is a leap of logic. To do so would be foolish for a developing

attached to the state of the st

states are lax with foreign investors at the start: The planning ministries are more concerned with creating jobs, building reserves or taking kickbacks than with worker safety. Nonetheless, the successful part-nerships of developing countries and foreign investors have built America.

foreign investors have built Ameri- Acca's railroads. Japan's auto industry and Asia's Green Revolution.

STEVEN T. THOMAS. Manama, Bahrain.

Scargill's Version Regarding the report "Strike Succeeded, U.K. Mine Leader Tells Russians" (March 29):

Arthur Scargill was able to tell the Russian miners his coal strike was successful by redefining its aims after the fact — a laughable trick in the A West, but unfair to news-staved workers in the Soviet Union. I wonder if Mr. Scargill has ever asked himself why the Russian

unions don't go on strike? FRANK L. GROSSMAN. Hawalli, Kuwait

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Responsibility for Bhopal

Regarding "Unanswered Questions in Bhopal May Be Crucial to Carbido's states are lax with foreign investors at

Thomas J. Lueck's report errs in its

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list of government activities list of government activities to ly benefit one or another se-addle America. That list incluiddle America. The tissum the Small Business Administrative rak, urban mass transit load. ice the college education of a ncome students, aid to large so on, in many cases, he kee so on, in many tase, at he ely eliminate programs ish agencies, leaving no but, es to lobby for their restorate. es to topy for their resorate parking these programs for of from the budget, the proce-a long step toward enforces rities in a durable way, aird, in his State of the la sage. President Reagan code.

America's trading parametric with the United States in the

id of negotiations to ear d trade and international one n. This move gave some proimblementing the tree-like osophy that has been so me of the Reagan ideology, A. ks later, this free-market be king was given more immeence in the decision not to in to renew its quotes on ort of automobiles to Amer. hese steps were all politically or ous because they analy erful constituencies unpar ups that would have to pay & as, give up government bende more competition. But not r said the Reagan Economick tion would be bloodless late basic reason for the failer ieve the revolution in the it. n was the unwillingness of me ients to accept the fact that ald have to be pain and seem he same opposition that me new policies courageous : kes the outcome doubtful Te e been the predictable one out the tax reform proposal (

with the Democrats is with nally, despite the presidence wes to liberalize trade, the mer bathed in protections at a ulence not heard in 50 year. The Reagan Economic Roots ty yet fizzle out. But at less ps were taken, and the bally The writer, chairman of the Cae

president already has felt in

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Still There

anal news of themselves less e censorship became the new ... Mr. Ozal is said to be sympat human rights victims He st ctatorial. Turkish journalise at under Mr. Ozal censorsie! acreased. The best-selling his urkey, "The 12th of September ie journalist M. Ali Birand ve of the military. The news ne Nokta has just carned 1 # ory on torture. The educe of its rganization says that consons ers, which in 1480 came almost om the martial law command ome once or twice a week Mr. Ozal wents to crake at tarket economy. It cannot be nless there is also a free proreedom for groups such as the association. Human nehts net hould be easily solvable but he generals still sharing post free using it unthinkingly the hur Miller said remains true. s either democracy or noted The writer is on the holds

Committee to Protect Journals olumns are syndicated by the L ngton Post Writers Group

HE EDITOR

ige mulunationals to build he mainty staffs. Too many the itales are lax with foreign men. he start: The planning mi nore concerned with creams milding reserves of taking hat han with worker safety. Nonetheless, the succe nerships of developing counts forcign investors have build ca's railroads. Japan's milestant Asia's Green Revolute STEVEN T. THOU Manama Babe

Scargill's Version Regarding the report Tell Arthur Startill was able to the Russian miners has real got a processful be and alimno its seed of the russessful be an alimno its seed of the russessful be alimno its seed of the russessful be alimnoted of the russessful be alim

Russian miners his coal size a successful by redefining into the fact — a laughable mes workers in the Soviet Unite.

I wonder if Mr. Scargil he workers in the Soviet Why the Laughable mes workers in the Soviet Unite. asked himself why unions don't so on strike FRANK L GROSSI Hawalli Kar

ARTS/LEISURE

Blondy: Reggae's roots.

star Sylvester. He began to write

songs there. When he went back to

Abidjan two years ago, he ap-

peared on a television program that showcases untried talent. Suddenly

everybody was talking about Alpha

Blondy, Last week an in-depth in-

terview with him was the cover story in "Le Guido," Abidjan's princi-

ple cultural and entertainment

Alpha Blondy, a Touch Messianic, Re-exports Reggae, Peace Message

the company of the state of the

By Michael Zwerin International Herald Tribine

BIDIAN, Ivory Coast - Al-A BIDIAN, Ivory Coast — Alpha Blondy regularly draws behind the guns. Arabs and Jews crowds of 30,000 in western Africa, where he is hailed as something of a messiah, and he is more than a apple?

Try to reach the intelligence modern apartment building in Greenwich Village watching snow fall for the first time. "Oh yeah, man. New York is a piece of heaven. It's the city of the touch messianic.

"The rich are crying, the poor are crying," he says, eyes burning, crooching, poised to leap from the floor. "So I say, 'Let everybody dry their tears."

A generation of young Africans has apparently been waiting for an African Bob Marley to deliver the Rastafarian message in African terms. Now, just when reggae ap-peared dead as disco, along comes Alpha Blondy.

The Rasta culture and its music, that every person is God. I believe reggae, have had a great influence in the God I can see. I see God in The Rasta culture and its music, reggae, have had a great influence on African youth, particularly on the west coast, which is closest to the music's birthplace. Jamaica. The roots of reggae and Rasta are African; now reggae is about to be the was thrown out of school in "In again to accept my craziness? Under psychiatric care. Yeah, man—One day, he said, somebody a mental hospital. I was in Bellevie."

He was thrown out of school in "Invasine coming from Kor-Blondy who sings in French, En-glish and his tribal language (se was born 32 years ago in the north-

Jamaican colors on stage. He responds: "All music grows on the New York but was refused entry same tree. I sing reggae because for lack of cash. Then came, he God is in that music, I do not sing about 1 love you'; that is prostimMargaret who worked in the Ivor-

He jumped up and raised his year 3000."

his haunches, shifting weight from clean, with a nice woman, and he's foot to foot while talking nonstop taking her to the Waldorf Astoria amid a clottered array of musical for dinner, he's not going to step on instruments, he stared unblinking me, because I might just sny, 'Hey, with an intensity that transmitted this is the call been looking for to the next word before it was uttered: pay back all the sins I suffered."

"Insane. Yes, they call me crazy

Korhogo (which was just as well because "I got hit once too often") and went to Monrovia, Liberia,

In the late 1970s he arrived in

'Ladyhawke': Dialogue Mars Romance, Colorful Images

"Ladyhawke," set in the 13th century, features a wicked bishop, a handsome pair of lovers doomed by the bishop's curse, a fortress city and a sly young thief. "As premises

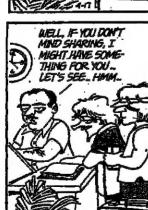
MOVIE MARQUEE

The cast includes Rutger Hauer and Michelle Pfeiffer as the lovers, John Wood as the obsessed bishop and, as Phillipe, the thief, Matthew

"If the second two of the three

DOONESBURY









and I am happy to be so. I believe

C APSULE reviews of movies segments that compose 'Cat's Eye' matched 'Quitters Inc.,' the film's exuberantly wicked first segment, this adaption of three Stephen King stories could have been some-

that genre is," writes Vincent Can-by of The New York Times. Camby

for medieval romances go, this is a pretty good one," writes Vincent Canby of The New York Times, "but 'Ladyhawke' is a film divided against itself, Shot by the Oscar-winning cameraman Vittorio Storaro ('Apocalypse Now,' 'Reds'), 'Ladyhawke' is full of magnificent landscapes and castles in colors that seem burnished by time, but it often talks as if it had just taken the subway from Brighton Beach to



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KERVANSARAY

worth singing about: 'Put down detention and a few hours later he your guns!' down the 16th floor of a "I try to reach the intelligence modern apartment building in

arms high in a mixed gesture of surrender and grocting: "This is bow I arrive on stage, to show the people, 'You see? I am unarmed."

Hello, sir, to me. They know they live in a danger spot. Everybody's Returning to a crouch, sitting on hot. When Mister come along

You get it? Everybody respect everybody in New York because everybody afraid of everybody. When that happen everywhere in

out. Imagine coming from Kor-bogo all the way to the Big Apple and a black man, a brother, he give ern Ivorian town of Korhogo). The There he taught English, his one me angel dust without telling me. result is a broad, fresh cultural me-lange of root, trunk and branch.

He has been criticized for flying

The large 1970s he arrived in don't want to become a piece of human waste. I am responsible for what I do on this Earth.

"I don't go to church or a mosque, but I have a Bible and the Koran on stage when I sing: Su-perpowers get out of Africa / We don't want no guns no bombs / We don't want your KGB / We don't want your Red Army." The song is from his new Pathe Marconi alburn, "Cocody Rock." He continually skirts the edge of

the banal, somehow finding wis-dom where there should be cliches. "People say I'm too romantic because I want to make the world happy. But it's the only choice I have. The other choice, I know I thing of a classic of its genre, don't want that. They tried to put me in the army once. I told them no. I don't go. I'm crazy. though I'm not sure exactly what

"If I say everything has been said and done already and so why try to calls it "the best screen adaptation of any King work since Brian De Palma's 'Carrie,' and "pop movie-making of an extremely clever, stylish and satisfying order."

"Lewis Teague, who made 'Alligator,' one of my favorite beastdo anything, then I am nothing You got to repeat things to human beings. Repeat repeat. Maybe in ten years I convince two people not to pick up guns. That is a lot, two people. The speed of thought is faster than the speed of light. That running-amok movies of all time, is why we see the light. We can has directed 'Cat's Eye' with a good deal of comic authority, but almost equal credit must go to Karl Miller, who was responsible for the cats."

He began to sing in New York, with Jamaicans and with the disco

West End's 'Jumpers' Still Without End

By Sheridan Morley

national Herald Tribune T ONDON - Tom Stoppard's "Jumpers," which has at last reached the West End (at the Aldwych), 13 years after the first National Theatre production with Michael Hordern and Diana Rigg and a year after the Manchester production with Tom Courtenay and Julie Walters, is literally a play upon words.

Stoppard's first full-length work after "Rosenerantz and Guildenstern" is a sort of dramatized Scrabble game in which plot and charac-

THE LONDON STAGE

terization take second place to a dazzling, loony display of verbal pyrotechnics with which the playwright and his leading character beat us into at least temporary submission.

The play focuses on George, a lecturer in philosophy who appears to owe his job to a remarkable nominal similarity to the philosopher George Moore, though not of course the novelist George Moore. He is married to Dottie, a failed music-hall queen who has certain difficulties in recalling the lyrics of well-known songs involving the moon, now that the astro-nauts are there, and who is inextricably involved with the vice chancellor of her husband's seat of learning. Not that he is your ordinary kind of vice chancellor. He is also the local coroner and the leader of a team of incredible liberal-radical "jumping men" who are available for such sinister tasks as the polythene-wrapping and remov-al of an academic who has been mysteriously shot while forming the center of a human pyramid at one of Dottie's parties.

When not entertaining the vice chancellor in "I'm an African, but New York her bedroom or foreseeing a vast breakage of the is my home. I want to make an universe, Dottie spends much of her time watch-African concert in Central Park. I ing television tapes of astronauts landing on the left New York with tears in my moon. The astronauts are British and named eyes. New York defeated me. But I Scott and Oates, so it will come as no surprise to said, 'New York, you and I are those versed in arctic history that Oates is the Avenue, gonna meet again.'"

those versed in arctic history that Oates is the Avenue, one with re-entry problems. Meanwhile, back in It rem

Dottie's bedroom, there also seems to be a how "Jumpers" should end; but it is mildly police inspector whose brother was an osteo-path called Bones the Bones until it drove him after writing it. Stoppard seems to find himself mad. The inspector now wants to know where in the same predicament. the missing body is, at least until the vice chancellor suggests that he retire from the police and take up a position as professor of divinity and occasional jumper.

These random happenings and individuals merely form a baroque framework for the central character. George, in Paul Eddington's endearingly beamsed performance, is the greatest linguistic jumper of them all, a walking thesaurus who starts his lectures with the word "secondly" and gradually dismantles himself as he delves deeper and deeper into a semantic forest.

The real trouble with "Jumpers" starts at intermission. A riotous hour spent in setting up various linguistic, moral, sexual and criminal confusions is followed by an hour of thunderous annelimax as they all get more or less unscram-

I have seen plays abandoned by their audi-ences before the end. I have even seen plays abandoned midway by their actors. "Jumpers." however, was the first play I ever saw abandoned by its author long before the final cur-tain, and in more than a decade not much has changed. True, we now get Felicity Kendal as a somewhat fey Dottie, and Simon Cadell as a wonderfully sinister vice chancellor, but we've still got 60 great speeches in search of a coherent author; and Peter Wood, who directs (as he did at the National), has been unable to disg fact that at least some of the emperor's clothes have been misplaced.

Perhaps because of their recent work on a much more structured romantic drama of Stoppard's ("The Real Thing"), Kendal and Wood seem to think they have in "Jumpers" something approaching an Existential French bedroom farce. But the last act still lurches into a court-room scene reminiscent of "40 Years On" and a briskly acrobatic return of "Slaughter on Tenth

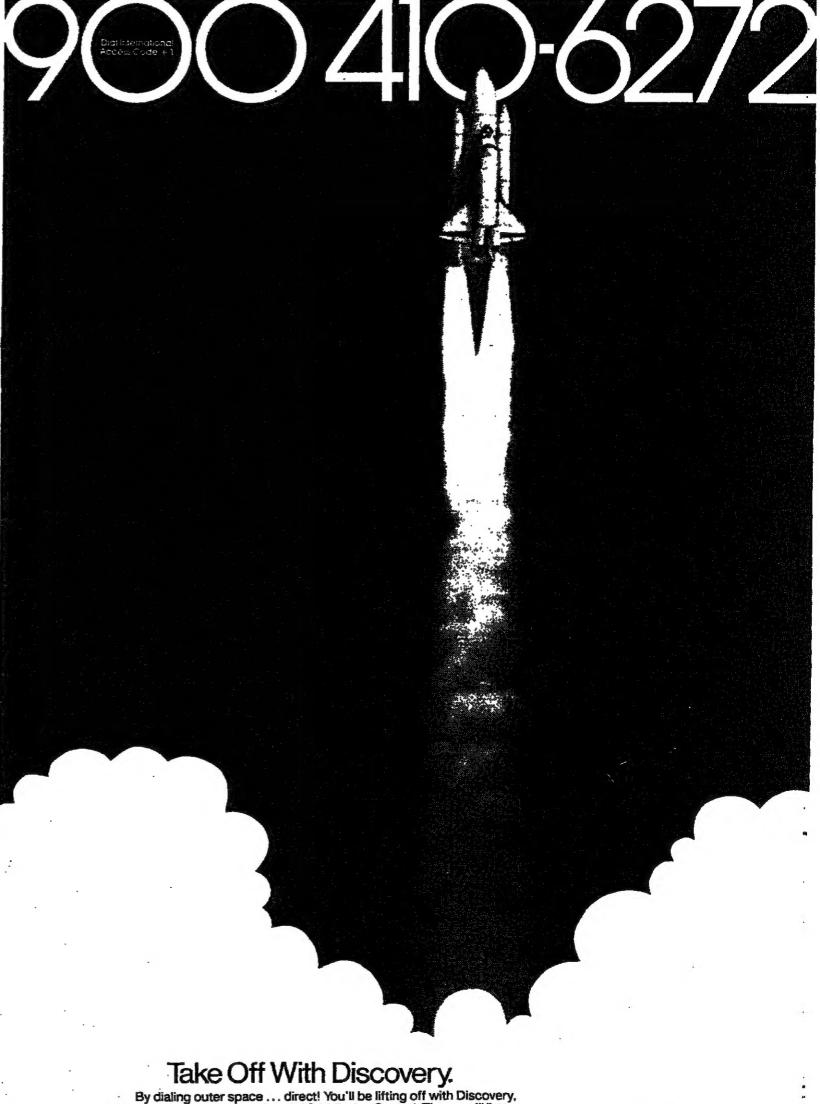
It remains perfectly true that I have no idea Clifford Odets.

Recent comedy hits in the British theater have had much in common with spectator sports: "Trafford Tanzi" told us we could all become wrestlers, "Stepping Out" is about suburban wives becoming star tap dancers, and the awardwinning John Godber comedy "Up 'n' Under." newly arrived at the Fortune, is a celebration of training-room life in amateur rugby.

There is a long showbiz tradition, stretching back through "Chorus Line" to "42nd Street." that an amateur or newcomer in sudden inumph is more fun to watch than a seasoned professional. Godber has latched onto this underdog theme to give us a team of no-honers going, if not to victory, then at least to a near

The problem is that Godber, a prolific and successful young dramatist, goes for the mo-ment rather than the play. His writing is steeped in a kind of scrapbook nostalgia for old songs and movies, but he does very little to create individual character. In taking on this team of no-hopers and asking us to care about their private as well as their rugby lives, he is taking on the best of David Storey in a play like "The Changing Room" or "The Contractor," and there is no real contest.

Godber is, however, an agile director, and whether staging action replays worthy of Satur-day afternoon television or merely encouraging his cast of six to double as the opposing team, he has a kind of boundless energy that spreads from stage to stalls. He also offers in the first half some parodies of Shakespearean choruses that suggest as much time spent in front of the examiners as the rugby posts. He is clearly obsessed by "Rocky"; it remains to be seen whether he will end up a Sylvester Stallone or a



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INSIGHTS

10 Years Later, the Vietnam War Burns On in the American Mind

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service "A young bronze god of war." John Denton irst heard that phrase in harangues and pep talks when he was going through officers Maining as a marine. It resurfaced in his mind a generation later at a Fourth of July family picnic. What brought it back was an encounter there with a young soldier who seemed as eager for action as Mr. Denton himself had been when he took command of his first platoon in

Bravo Company, 7th Engineer Battalion, at Danang, South Vietnam, in 1966.

Mr. Denton, now an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had not realized that soldiers like that were still being turned out. Trying to express how moved and transfixed he fell when he saw the young man, Mr. Denton described a vision: "He was 21, if that, and he took me right back to what I was. He was ready, and he was going to do it, almost to the point of saying. 'I sure hope they've got a war going someplace.' It made me feel good, but at the same time I wanted to go over and put my arm around him and say, 'Hey, have you got about five minutes? I want to tell you a few

things."
Mr. Denton never had that conversation. If he had spoken, he would have talked, he said, about the responsibilities rather than the glory of command, about the strength a leader derives from his men, about devotion to them as an element of valor.

Instead, this FBI man was toiling late in the den over his garage in Knoxville, Tennessee, pouring it all into a novel - not about the country called Vietnam, or the questions represented by the war, or what happened to the veterans when they returned to an ungrateful, even hostile, nation. The country and questions and aftermath were all incidental. What he needed to explore was the nature of the camaraderie of men at war. almost to the exclusion of these other matters.

Almost, but not quite, for Mr. Denton now has a 10-year-old son, and when he thinks of his boy, he does not think of young gods of war. In that context, Vietnam - everything about it - returns in a rush, and his tone of voice changes. Instead of the gentleness that is there when he speaks of the men with whom he served on Hill 55 and Marbie Mountain, there is urgency, even resentment. "Next time we're going to need a contract," he said. "I'm not saying I won't send my son - I probably would - but before we commit our sons, we better have full support, across the board, from every segment of society. Before I commit my son. I want these things addressed. I want a decision."

Nearly 10 years after the fall of Saigon when the superpower of the Western world rescued its last representatives in Vietnam, helicopter by helicopter, from the roof of an embassy that had served as a vice-regal outpost this kind of double exposure on issues of peace and war has lodged itself in the consciousness of millions of Americans.

There is that instant when disbelief can be suspended and the righteous use of power again seems possible; and there is that equally emotional moment that follows, when disbelief returns in a clatter of old doubts and bitterness. Politicians and strategists still refer to the "Vietnam syndrome" as if it were a lingering ailment in search of a miracle cure. Others, continuing the old Vietnam debate on a higher level of abstraction, contend that the war itself was a costly and wrenching cure for imperial

But it was not ancient arguments I discovered in nearly a month spent wandering around the United States, trying to assay the eelings Vietnam still aroused, it was the voltage those feelings are still capable of

I began with the notion that I might have to xplain why I wanted to talk about the war at his late date but -- except when I was talking to members of the younger post-Vietnam generation, for whom the names of Vietnam pattlegrounds like Hue and Khe Sanh carry no connotations at all -- no preamble was ecessary. The feelings required no excavation.

"It seems like the American people can't get used to the past," an auto worker in Detroit observed. "They have it on the brain."

HE feelings are sull there and unsettled, but now they tend to be focused on the future. We want to give ourselves absolution, although we remain deeply divided —as individuals and as a people — over what it is we need to absolve (whether it is what we did fighting the war in Indochina or what we did protesting it at home).

Even more urgently, we want to know how it will be if there is a next time, whether the use of power in a Third World setting would nomatically reopen the old divisions. In other words, when we talk about Vietnam

we are seldom talking about the country of that mame or the situation of the people who live there. Usually we are talking about ourselves. Probably we always were, which is one conspicuous reason our leaders found it so hard to shape a strategy that fit us and our

Obviously, the war is not over for Americans like Scott Marr, who has had three operations in the last year at the Audie Murphy Veterans Hospital in San Antonio to have old fragments of shrapnel removed from his body; or Greg Nystrom, a waiter in Hollywood and aspiring photographer, who has not been able to banish the thought that a father shot down over North Vietnam more than 19 years ago might still be

In less obvious ways, the war is not over for tens of millions of other Americans, especially those whose sense of their country and the world was shaped in the Vietnam era. If anything - with the passage of time, the need to reinterpret America's longest war to a ounger generation, and its usefulness as a netaphor and touchstone for the debates on Central America — the Vietnam experience is reasserting itself. Suddenly with the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the mall Washington, where it now outdraws every other monument but the Lincoln Memorial Americans have settled on a new and more gratifying image of the Vietnam veteran. Instead of the incipient psychopath deserving pity, he is a patriotic symbol and something of a culture hero, often presented now as self-

sufficient and irreverent, trusting only himself because his leaders and society let him down. in the intellectual sphere, the debate on the war still periodically flares, with conservatives faunching sporadic raids to seize the moral high ground that those who opposed the war once confidently occupied. To the extent that it was the left that introduced moral zeal into American politics while the war was being fought, it is providing models for today's right. Vietnam, exults the Committee for the Free World, is no longer an occasion for "America-

Meantime, bumper stickers that cry "No Vietnam War in Central America" are sprouting on California freeways. And across California, Vietnam veterans go on constructing monuments to their dead. In all of this, Vietnam functions less and less as a real place than as a mirror to America, the way the polished black granite slabs of the memorial in Washington reflect the faces of the thousands who go there in search of one or another kind of catharsis.

A New York Times poll taken at the end of last month indicates that Americans are more ready to agree with the assertion that their country's role in the war was "immoral" or at east "wrong" than with President Ronald Reagan's characterization of it as a "noble cause." It indicates, too, that they mostly subscribe to the view that we learned in Vietnam not to intervene in civil wars. But many who took these stands were also prepared to send combat troops to El Salvador to prevent a Communist takeover there. For many, then, it might be said, immorality had something to do with failure. What was true for these individual Americans was especially true for the U.S. Army.

Traumatized by its failure to subdue the peasant soldiers of a poor Asian country and grieved by its losses — of men, discipline and prestige — the army tried at first to treat Tietnam like a bad affair whose lessons were all for the politicians. In officers' clubs and war colleges, the lieutenants who "humped" with their men through rice paddies and highland forests schooled themselves to talk of almost anything else as they ascended to field-grade

But as the Vietnam lieutenants became

traumatic stress disorder, not the Vietnam veteran," contended Barry Levin, a successful criminal lawyer whose combat decorations, including a Bronze Star Medal and three Purple Hearts, hang in a glass case in his penthouse office in Los Angeles. "I am not ashamed to say that the best years of my life were in the military. I loved the war. I'm very proud to have fought in combat for my

Does he think such people should now feel some responsibility for what happened in Indochina after the Americans left? "Sure, sure," he replied in an offhand manner. In his mind, that conclusion is too self-evident to require spelling out, "It's too easy in America," he went on. "They're consumers of freedom, not protectors of freedom."

The "they" conveys an alienation the lawyer readily acknowledged: He has little use for contemporaries who did not fight in the war, he said. Yet Vietnam veterans are divided like the rest of the population on questions of war and

In Santa Cruz, California, I visited VFW Post 5888, which has had its charter revoked by the national VFW for passing a resolution in favor of "self-determination and nonintervention in Central America," then conveying it to a Sandinist representative in Managua, Nicaragua, "It's our duty to see Viennam doesn't happen again," asserts Lee Bookout, an angry transplanted Texan and former marine who said he kept his feelings about the war so bottled up that "I was

Both are prepared to "give witness" to what they regard as the moral failures and selfdeception of the anti-war movement. "Everything we were told wouldn't happen has happened," Mr. Peacocke said. "We were told it wasn't North Vietnam's war, but a 'people's war.' Now we find out North Vietnam engineered the whole thing. We were told there would be no genocide and slaughter. There has been genocide and slaughter. What the people

we did not trust said was true." He added,
"The Third World War started a long time ago,

and we are losing.

It is only among ideological converts, however, that this kind of confession from 1960s activists is apt to be heard. Probably because the war had been disowned by virtually every segment of American opinio by the time troop withdrawals began in 1969 and the Nixon policy of "Vietnamization" was in place, the "Who lost Vietnam?" witch hunt that stirred jittery premonitions in the Johnson White House never materialized, Periodically, however, intellectual disputes on the issue of intervention in the Third World are enlivened.

confession might be good for liberal souls. In the 1960s, proponents of intervention used to argue somewhat wanly that we had to engage the realities of a complicated world; the opponents brandished moral principles and brushed aside complexity. In the 1980s, I was beginning to conclude, it is just the opposite. But Daniel Ellsberg, a veteran of both sides, did not fit into my paradigm. He had known Vietnam too well to be simplistic then and he

by a suggestion from the side that jousts under

the neoconservative banner that a little

on their fingertips, which they then ran along the rough stone surface of the lobby wall, forming a faintly visible web of powdery black streaks, a symbol "of death and repentance." Like many demonstrations of the 1960s, it was essentially a media event, affecting for those who took part but largely ignored by passers-

It was familiar except for one crucial factor: The participants were so much older, which is to say there were hardly any kids. (Later, back in New York, I asked the Reverend William Sloane Coffin, a leader in the sanctuary movement as well as a leader in the early days of the Vietnam protests, whether this was typical. He acknowledged that it was, citing the absence of the draft as an explanation. 'Americans are not ready to have good Americans die bravely in a bad cause," the preacher commented caustically, "but they are ready to have almost anyone else die bravely in a bad cause.")

EYOND the rejection of the Vietnam War itself, there is virtually no trace of the rebellious hostility to America—the "mother country," it was sardonically called — that ultimately cut off the protest movements of the Vietnam era from any chance of grassroots support. At the last peace rally I can remember covering in those days, late in 1971, the government was denounced for "war crimes" and "genocide," and debate centered on the question of whether American society as a whole should be resisted as "evil." Essentially this was a question of tactics; that it was evil was taken as a given.

Conveying the mood of disillusion that

stand on Vietnam as "a central part of my political existence." The "clear lessons" of Vietnam are apparent to the voters, he contended. Senator Kerry had a landslide of his own last November in the midst of the Reagan avalanche. They have come to understand that we should not have been there," he said. "When we commit our forces the goal should be achievable. When we do it. let's do it democratically." With Central America in mind, the freshman senator is looking for ways to strengthen the War Powers Act of 1973, which was intended to check a president's ability to commit American power without congressional approval.

Periodic attempts by the Reagan

administration to repeal the act have foundered because the very suggestion provokes fears of "another Vietnam." In what proved to be one of the most misguided assessments of the entire war, then-Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara wrote early on: "The greatest contribution Vietnam is making — right or wrong is beside the point — is that it is developing an ability in the United States to fight a limited war, to go to war without the necessity of arousing public ire." Now public ire is seen as a potential threat to any war effort. Hence the conclusion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Caspar W. Weinberger, the defense secretary, that we should only fight wars the public has endorsed, which makes the Joint Chiefs heirs to one of the main anti-war

But then such paradoxes are part of the

general inheritance. Dan Moore, a veteran now employed making Cadillacs at the Fleetwood plant in Detroit, readily acknowledged that he tried to avoid service in the war. He went, finally, but managed to stay offshore in the Gulf of Siam on a navy oiler. He does not think the war was justified, but he now dwells on "strength." "I don't think we can spend enough time thinking about being strong," Dan Moore said. 'I wish our president had acted when they bombed our embassy in Lebanon. He wasn't strong enough. And when they shot down that

007 plane, we did nothing. It sometimes makes my mind go on the blink to think if we're really, really ready."

Plainly, the revulsion from the Vietnam War and the chasm it opened in American society have made room for the prevailing mood of nationalism, but it can also work the other way. Paul Melhercik, the personnel director for an electronics company, also tried to avoid the war. He has a sports car in the garage of his home in a St. Louis suburb with the license plate OLDVET, but he says it stands for "old Corvette," not "old veteran." Mr. Melhercik voted twice for Richard Nixon, twice for Ronald Reagan, and believes in "a strong military, a strong defense." Yet he is dead set against intervention in Third World conflicts.
"What we learned in Vietnam," he said, "is we can't fight other people's wars. I don't know why, whether we don't understand their cultures or what, but we can't be the world's policeman. Another culture doesn't play by the same rules." At which point Charlene Melhercik, his wife, interjected, "You mean our

N the American mind there are, after all, two, three, many Vietnams. There is also the real country, which was always remote, even to many who served there.

In a long afternoon's conversation over beer at the VFW post in the Appalachian coalmining town of Cumberland, Kentucky, the talk turned to hatred. "We didn't like ourselves, we didn't like any people there," said Sam Gilbert. "We just built up a general

"Slant eyes," another vet said, sounding nostalgic, as if he had remembered the name of

a song.

"Just about every Victnam vet hated the
Victnamese." remarked Eddie Sturgill, a union official, speaking in a sad, ruminating voice. One of the vets remembered how his unit used to fire rounds over the heads of peasants working in the paddy fields, "just to see them hit the water."

"To see how big a splash they made,"

another said. "You know, if we went to Central America, we'd hate those people, too," Eddie said.
"What concerns me," he continued, "is when people say, 'You couldn't do it. You lost the

"We didn't lose no war when I was there," exploded Roy Tippett. "We done our objective."

I went back to Washington at the end of my trip and spent three hours at the Vietnam morial on an unseasonably balmy Sunday afternoon. Specifications in the design of the monument required that it be apolitical, but the feelings it inspires may have political meaning for the American present. No doubt these are diverse, but I did not get a sense that many visitors find an explanation, let alone a justification, for the deaths. On the contrary, the effect seems to come from the names themselves: the remarkable particularization and specificity of the 58,022 names erched in granite and chronicled in directories the size of phone books (83 more names than were there when it was dedicated). From what I could surmise, most visitors come away with a sense of waste as well as sacrifice.

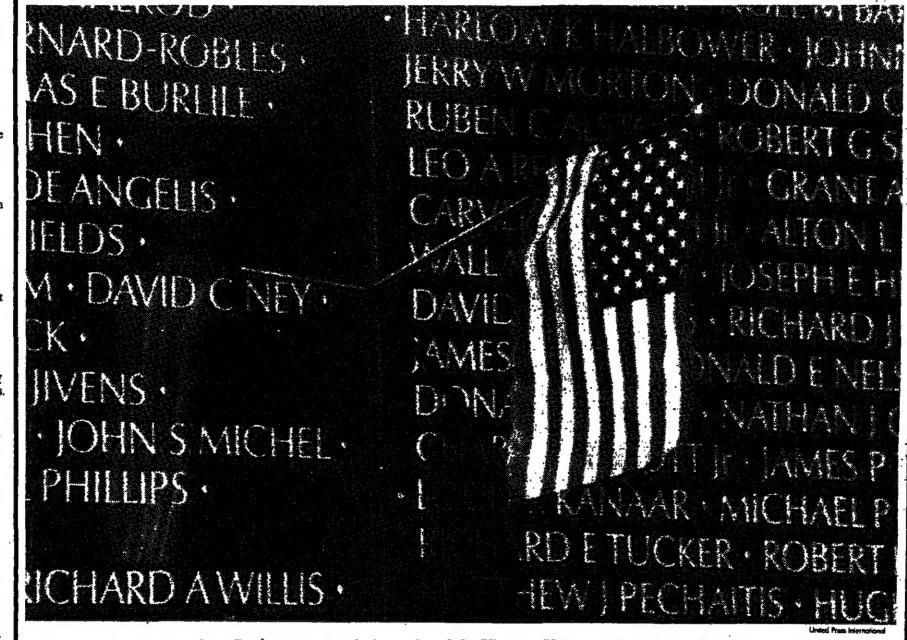
"Sometimes," said Bill Schorndorf, a former marine who visits the memorial at least twice a week, "I pick a name and try to imagine what he was like." He wasn't the only one who seemed to be doing that. "Look," a man from Virginia said to his son, "there's even a Yamashita." I checked the directory. Five Americans named Yamashita died in Vietnam. (If there is a next time, probably there will be Troungs and Nguyens: 700,000 refugees from Indochina have reached America since the fall of Saigon.)

Nations don't build monuments to their defeated allies or victorious enemies, so there is nothing at the memorial to remind you of the Vietnamese. Of the people with whom I spoke when I visited the monument, only Bill when I visited the monument, only but Schorndorf even mentioned them, and then only after I had brought up the subject indirectly by asking whether he thought it had been a "noble cause," as President Reagan called it. "The idea when we went in there was right," he said, "but I don't think the records right," he said, "but I don't think the people

wanted to be saved, at times."

A balanced historical judgment would have to be more exact. It would have to ask why, if that were the case, they didn't want to be saved. It would also have to ask whether there had ever been any real relationship between the wishes of the Vietnamese and our decisions. But if this was not a historical judgment, it seemed to be the judgment of many Americans.
We seem to be inclined to forgive ourselves for having gone there; inclined also to say that if things didn't work out, it wasn't our fault. That may not be a balanced indoment but it is still. I may not be a balanced judgment but it is still, I thought, a recognition of history and of limits.

This article has been excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.



An American flag hangs in the dark granite of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington.

colonels, the military started to pick at the wound and assess its own failures: the divided command structure, short duty tours for field officers, lopsided imbalance of support troops to lighting troops, reliance on "body counts," systematic self-deceit and failures of intelligence. Studies by some of the army's best thinkers, notably General Bruce Palmer Jr. and Colonel Harry G. Summers Jr., have erased the myth that the war was lost only because the politicians reined in the generals.

Now commander of the 4th Airborne

Training Battalion at Fort Benning, Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel Leonard B. Scott was a 22year-old lieutenant leading a Ranger patrol in the first company that went into northern Cambodia in 1970. With a picture of John Wayne as a cavalry officer on a shelf behind him, the colonel is the image of a tough airborne officer — trim, blond, suited up for the jump he will make before lunch. But when he gets on the subject of leadership and Vietnam, his eyes get wet and he has to look out the window to regain control. Only now does he find it possible to speak openly about the "hollow" and "sickening" feeling he had when he rotated out of his unit, "leaving guys I did not bear " did not want to leave."

"The army did not perform well in Vietnam," this officer said, "but that guy, that individual soldier, on the whole he did an

Y OLONEL Scott's feelings had nowhere to go in the post-Vietnam army so they flowed, like those of the FBI man in Knoxville, into a novel, Called "Charlie Mike" and scheduled for publication this year, it is a hymn on the theme of valor — that of the American soldier and that of the North Vietnamese enemy as well.

The experience of writing it has made the colonel feel, at 37, like a "dinosaur." The younger officers are sick, he thinks, of hearing about Vietnam. When the last battalion commanders with Vietnam experience are phased out, he said, "some people will say,
'Great! We finally got rid of the Vietnam
mentality, the jungle-warfare mentality."
Then wars like Vietnam may look easy again.
If Vietnam is remote to the younger officers,

it is infinitely more remote to their troops, the newest of whom were getting ready for kindergarten when the American withdrawal began. If you are over 35 and want to feel like 135, try talking about Vietnam with a recent high school graduate.

Many veterans said it was years before they could sit calmly in a social situation. But the realization that there are well-adjusted, psychically whole combat veterans from Vietnam is only beginning to seep into the consciousness of many who opposed the war. married for years, and my wife didn't know I

"Yeah," said Richard Anderson, the post's commander, who fought in Vietnam during the 1968 Tet offensive as a member of a mortar platoon, "that's how it was with me and my

The vets wear their Veterans of Foreign Wars hats. The hall they occupy has glass cases with souvenirs retrieved from the Spanish-American War, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bookout are both heavy-equipment operators. Drafting manifestoes is not their line of work, but that is what they were doing when I got there—preparing their appeal to the national leadership of the VFW, which has proclaimed the organization's "unanimous" support of the president's stand in Central America. A Harvard lawyer might have found it hard to improve on their draft, which said they had lought for the right to dissent.

The Santa Cruz vets have a vision of themselves as a "first wave" of former servicemen who will join together in the cause of peace. Near San Jose, I encountered veterans of another kind, former peace activists who had leaped across the ideological divide with no sacrifice of radical zeal, nor loss of belief that they are in confrontation with a decadent society. They are taking their stand with conservative Christians seeking to "restore the strength of our nation," as a brochure I was handed puts it, by placing it on "a biblical

If you are disposed to do so, you can write off Bill Garaway and Dennis Peacocke as cultural mutants, but they are earnest, hard-working individuals who are more conspicuously, at this juncture in America, part of a "wave" than those who still identify with their former cause. If they are not typical, at least these "Christian activists," as they are pleased to be known, show how the zealotry of the 1960s left has provided models for the 1980s right.

Mr. Garaway, now a successful contractor,

was a leader of the draft-resistance movement in the Vietnam period; following two federal prosecutions (and a featured role playing a character like himself in Antonioni's "Zabriskie Point"), he went searching for a "new consciousness" on a commune, winding up by himself in a tree house in the woods

above Palo Alto. Mr. Peacocke, whose passage included the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley and the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party before he tripped off into LSD, black-belt karate and Zen, is now a pastor and leader of an evangelical movement in Northern Cautor called the Covenant Outreach Ministries. elical movement in Northern California Both men are heavily involved in the rightto-life movement and building support for a

resolute American stand in Central America.

was not inclined to waffle now. Over herbal tea in his hillside study on the outskirts of Berkeley, where he maintains a one-man think tank on issues of war and peace, Mr. Ellsberg read to me a passage from one of his official reports from Vietnam that he had published in 1972 without apologies. The Communists, he had predicted, would introduce "forced-draft industrialization under totalitarian controls, capitalized by exploitation of the peasants and preceded by a blood bath to destroy or

terrorize potential opposition." "I did not take naive positions," he said, marking the passage. "There is a tendency now to stereotype the entire anti-war movement as pro-Hanor. A stab-in-the-back legend is

growing up."

Mr. Ellsberg argued that there is a peace movement in place now that is more broadly based, more knowledgeable about techniques of nonviolent protest and more disciplined than the movements of the 1960s. It has shown itself in the campaign for a nuclear freeze. It will show itself again, he said, as the conflicts in Central America widen. The Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon are also better prepared, he contended. They have built airfields, made their logistical arrangements, sealed borders and eliminated the possibility of sanctuaries before running the risk of American casualties; they are also ready, he said, to limit television and press coverage. "But if you think all we need is censorship, more air power and tougher police." Mr. Ellsberg said, "look at Russia in Afghanistan or Vietnam in Cambodia."

EN years later, we are talking about Victnam again, but often as an analogy. What we really want to know is what we would do the next time. The question is put two ways. Positively: Have we regained our national will and purpose? Negatively: Are we about to tear ourselves apart all over again? The two concerns, it may be noted, are both self-regarding. They are also not mutually

Ash Wednesday, in Chicago's Loop, I found myself on the fringes of the first peace demonstration I had happened to witness in more than 13 years, a religious service conducted at midday in the lobby of the Everett Dirksen Federal Building by clergy and laity from Chicago churches that have pledged to serve as sanctuaries for political refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala, A "statement of confession and concern" was read out, calling on the government "to repent of its death-causing destruction and seek the forgiveness of God and the wounded children. women and men of Central America."

Then, stepping forward, one by one, the 60 or so participants had the ashen mark applied to their foreheads and took a httle extra carbon

prevailed in that period to today's undergraduates is not much easier than conveying the mood of 17th-century Salem. Massachusetts. James Matray, a 36-year-old historian, participated as a student in the 1960s protests. Today he teaches a course on the ietnam period at New Mexico State University at Las Cruces to students he describes as being mostly "tabula rasa" on the subject. Usually, he said, it is more difficult to explain to his students the position of those who, like himself, resisted than to explore the position of those who supported the war.
"What's so disturbing about the college students today," he commented, "is the

absence of the moral yardstick that we What grips today's students about Vietnam is the experience of people who went through the war, the personal choices of soldiers, not presidents. "I have high respect for the people who went." a sophomore named Diane Watts comments when I raise the subject of Vietnam at Southwest Texas State University, Lyndon B. Johnson's alma mater. "It may not have been the right thing to do, but at least they

gave their lives up for the government."

It's not the students who speak of the "lessons" of Vietnam. That's left to those who pursue the old debates. Was it that we limited our use of power, used it arrogantly or used it at all? Was the military kept from "winning" the war, or did it lack a strategy? What did we mean by "winning," anyhow? It is a mark of how unresolved American feelings about the war remain that you get answers that are diametrically opposed when you raise such issues with the two members of the Senate whose political careers are most conspicuously rooted in the war.

Jeremiah A. Denton Jr., an Alabama Republican, and John F. Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat, were both highly decorated navy officers. Senator Denton, a career man shot down over North Vietnam on his 12th mission in 1965, survived more than seven years - including more than four years of solitary confinement punctuated by torture
—as a prisoner of war. Senator Kerry, a lieutenant 19 years Senator Denton's junior, became a spokesman for Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The essential error on the American side, the Alabaman believes, was to fail to use decisive force early enough. "If we were bombing Hanoi in July 1965, the month I was shot down, at one-tenth the level that we bombed it in December 1972," he contended, "the war would have been over." The United States confronts a similar test of will in Central America, where, he said, "unilateral war shouldn't be in the cards but may be

Senator Kerry, by contrast, described his

Vietnam as "a central part of go are apparent to the voters, he as November in the midst of the voters, he ast November in the midst of the valuache. "They have come to a said. "When we commit our far the commit our far the committed when we commit our far the committed with the committed with the freshman sense." It was to stream a sense. in mind, the freshman sensor in mind, the Mesimum scialing of ways to strengthen the Wark.

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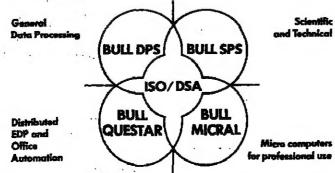
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BULL-The Commitment to Europe

BULL's commitment to Europe is total. It is involved in 17 projects in the Esprit program, set up by the European Commission to aid International cooperation in information technology, and is taking a leading

One of these, the Esprit Information Exchange System, or EIES, in conjunction with GEC, ICL, Olivetti and Siemens, is a communication network for participants of Esprit. The second project is for the joint development of software engineering with the same group of companies as EIES, plus Nixdorf.

BULL is cooperating with other European companies to develop a unified set of standards. At the instigation of the European Commission, the twelve leading European information technology firms, AEG, BULL, CGE, GEC, ICL, Nixdorf, Olivetti, Philips, Plessey, Siemens, STET, and Thomson have formed the Standards Promotion and Applications Group, SPAG and have agreed on a common set of standards (OSI) for Interconnecting their system. Another agreement involving six major firms (BULL, ICL, Nixdorf, Olivetti, Philips and Siemens) resulted in the formation of the Open Group for Unix System, for developing a common application software environment.

BULL's deep seated commitment to Europe doesn't end there. At the beginning of 1984 the European Computer Research Centre, ECRC, created jointly by BULL, ICL and Siemens, opened its doors in Munich. Its activities are intended to enhance the future competitive ability of the European information technology industry. The centre's field of activity covers the technologies needed to improve the process of

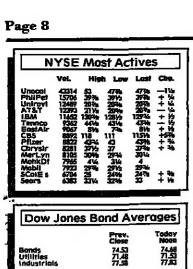
machine assisted decision making. At International level BULL has also built up a long-standing agreement with Honeywell, a deal with Ridge for the development, production and marketing of a range of scientific super minis, a technical agreement with Convergent Technologies for distributed EDP and office automation, and an arrangement with NEC which will lead to the introduction of a very large data processing system in order to complete its DPS 8/88 range running under BULL GCOS 8 operating system.

BULL-The European team spirit

Cooperation with its customers is, for BULL, the major element in obtaining the most effective solution. You and BULL, together, will find the answer to your particular problem. BULL computers: the European alternative.

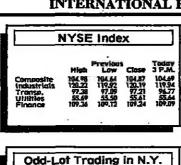
Meet BULL at the Hannover Fair: CeBIT Centrum HALLE 1, Stand





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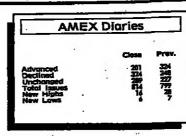
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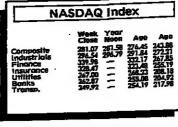
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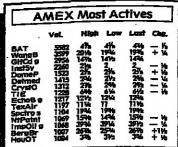
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 New York Stocks Close Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The stock market extended

NEW YORK — The stock market extended its week-old advance with another small gain Tuesday. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 2.77 to 1,269.55, bringing its gain for the past six sessions to 14.57 points.

Advances slightly outnumbered declines on the New York Stock Exchange. Big Board volume rose to 98.48 million shares from 80.66 million in the previous session.

The NYSE's composite index sained 15 to

The NYSE's composite index gained .15 to 105.02, At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was down .46 at 230.93.

Stock prices have been nudging ahead for the past five sessions, aided by falling interest rates

in the credit markets. Prices of long-term government bonds, which

move in the opposite direction of interest rates, rose \$5 or more for every \$1,000 Tuesday. But analysts said confusion persisted on Wall Street over whether the economy was growing steadily or losing momentum. The government reported Tuesday that hous

ing starts registered a stronger-than-expected 16.2-percent increase in March. Building permits, regarded as a good indicator of future

construction activity, rose 10.9 percent.

However, another key measure of the economy, industrial production, was less upbeat. It rose 0.3 percent last month, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

"We are seeing some buying pressure building up," said Harry Laubscher, of Paine Web-

Mr. Laubscher said the end of the tax season. basic economic news and the belief that interest rates will ease would all help the market. He

said the market's meandering of the past six or seven weeks was helping to "drive stocks from

weak hands to strong hands."

In late trading, Unocal was near the top of the active list, off fractionally. The company has been sparring with T. Boone Pickens, rejecting a \$3.9-billion takeover bid.

Phillips Petroleum was second, up a bit. Un-iroyal followed, higher amid a takeover struggle with investor Carl C. Icahn. It announced firstquarter net of 57 cents a share, compared with -cents-a-share net from continuing operations in the year-ago quarter.

"We may have a further period of backing and filling," said Ricky Harrington, of Inter-state Securities in Charlotte, North Carolina. He said the market's dip should be tempo-rary. "I don't look for any extended sell-off," he

said.
"It's not very long until we see the upside," he said, adding that a close above the 1,270-level would be significant.
CBS shares soared following published reports that Ted Turner may make a takeover play for the network this week. CBS denied that it planned to sell a large block to General

Sir James Goldsmith, who has been seeking to acquire Crown Zellerbach for \$1.4 billion, said he had received financing. The paper and forest products company was lower after filing in a U.S. district court in Nevada to stop his bid, alleging violations of federal securities laws.

ITT Corp. alerted the Securities and Ex-

change Commission to possible improper accu-

mulation of stock by investor Irwin L. Jacobs. The stock was fractionally lower. (AP, UPI)

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference,

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some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

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Awlgrip[®] is the world's finest yacht coating system for pleasure and racing crafts. For our 1984 Annual Report, write: Grow Chemical Europe N.V., Oudestraat 8 B-2630 Aartselaar, Belgium.Dept. G Grow Group

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"I haven't had to paint this buggy in ten years.

Grow Group's Awlgrip is out of this world!"

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For West Berlin. Recovery Is More **Mood Than Miracle**

WEST BERLIN — What has been happening in West Berlin in the last two years is not quite an economic miracle," even though this is what local boosters and some West German newspapers have called it.

It is "a relatively favorable development," in the words of the latest report of the respected nonpartisan German Institute for Economic Research, which has its headquarters in West Berlin and does indepth analytical and planning studies for government and indus-

try.
West Berlin's economic recovery began by the middle of 1983 at the time as the business cycle started moving up in the rest of West Germany; it continued through 1984 and can be expected to be maintained in the current year, according to the institute.

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Economists say that investments in machinery and equipment were up some 7 percent in 1984, a larger increase than in West Germany as a whole. Industrial production expanded handsomely during the year but the number of manufacturing workers declined slightly, according to the institute.

Modern industries, including manufacturers of communications equipment, electro-technical consumer goods and data-processing hardware, did well as a result of upgraded new technology, while machine-building stagnated and the machine-tool industry "is still in a crisis," the institute's econo-

Last year's economic growth, measured in terms of the city's gross product, was 2.9 percent just three-tenths of a percentage point above the the West German national average. It was 2.7 percent in 1983 compared with 2 percent for West Germany as a whole. In 1982, West Berlin had had a nega-tive growth of 3.3 percent and West Germany one of 1,2 percent.

I Investing: The dollar vs. the Deutsche mark.

Banking: The veterans make way for new faces

■ Labor: Flexibility of hours clouds unions' gains.

M Success Story: Audi steps up in price and class.

■ Chemicals: Exports boost profits for the Big 3.

Insurance: The industry is rising to the challenge.

Finance: Venture capital is aiding hi-tech firms.

Privatization: Some resistance is arising.

Youth Unemployment: A call for practical education.

Automotive Technology: Automatic car seems nearer.

Unemployment, as in the rest of West Germany, remained substan-

tially on the same level in 1984 inspite of the general economic up-swing. But for the first time in many years the number of jobs in-

Creased.

Citing the similarity between the trends for West Berlin and the rest of the Federal Republic, West German and foreign economists point out that the upturn in Berlin is in reality a reflection of the upturn in the rest of West Germany and that the two economists — that of the rest and that of the rest of the self-time and that of the self-time and the se nation and that of the city island deep in East German territory — cannot be separated. Only about 1 percent of West Berlin's exports go to East Germany.

What has changed in West Berlin is the mood in the business commu-nity more than the basic economic

Businessmen and merchants are happy that the city government re-mained in the hands of the ruling coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats after the March 10 election, and above all that the Alternatives - West Berhin's equivalent of the Greens did not make the phenomenal gains that some had predicted.

Some of the pre-election polls gave 18 percent or more of the vote to the Alternatives. This would have turned this leftist party into a decisive third force between the ruling coalition, which fell short of an absolute majority, and the se-verely weakened Social Democratic opposition.

The prospect frightened the business community, which feared that the city would become ungovernable, that the squatters and the Turks, who have begun to leave, would be back in force. None of this has happened. The Alterna-tives received 10.6 percent of the vote, which is more than the Greens have in most areas of West Germany but not enough to be the arbiter of city affairs.

Eberhard Diepgen, 47, the previ-ously almost unknown young Christian Democrat, was confirmed as governing mayor. He had (Continued on Next Page)

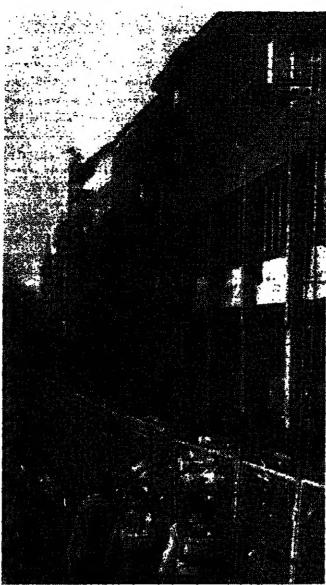
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Kreuzberg, one of West Berlin's oldest neighborhoods, where abandoned apartments are occupied by squatters as new apartment buildings are being constructed nearby.

At 'Silizium-Tal,' A Bavarian Accent On High Technology

By Vivian Lewis

MUNICH — "Silizium-Tal" (German for Silicon Valley) is cen-tered here in the capital city of Bavaria, host to companies making everything from computers to electronic speech devices, from word

Most of these high-technology firms are still in the start-up stage, high-risk ventures by a new generation of entrepreneurial engineers. Many come from big companies like Siemens or the large U.S. electronics firms. And, Californiastyle, almost none of the owners is a native of the place where he set up

Part of Bavaria's appeal is that like attracts like. "You could see the trend in 1968, when Siemens moved from West Berlin to Munich," said Manfred Hegener of Hegener & Glaser, maker of the

Mephisto chess-playing machine. Mr. Hegener belped form the company that same year after graduating from university in Munich. Werner Wolf, board member of

Electronics 2000, a components and systems distributing company, which he founded with his brother varia accounts for 26 percent of the German components market, and Baden-Württemberg for another 29 percent. If you include Frankfurt, 60 percent of the German electronics market is in the south."

The Wolf brothers started out with a U.S. firm, and that is often the case with electronics entrepreneurs. A local venture capitalist and financial consultant, Alfred Prommer (formerly with Siemens), admits that he looks for potential

company-founders among the Ger-(Continued on Page 14)

Economy's Engineers Resist Calls To Give 'Locomotive' More Steam

By Warren Getler

BONN - The center-right coalifor a more robust economy by stressing that West Germany's contribution to the world and domestic economic recovery is price stabil-

Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasizes that a reflation of the economy could lead to the kind of largeoutgoing years of the Social Demoeratic administration and shook business confidence at home.

Seven years ago, at the 1978 Bonn economic summit, the government of Helmut Schmidt faced similar pressures to reflate its economy, Europe's largest. In return for certain concessions from the Unit-ed States, Bonn agreed to prop up domestic demand and play "loco-motive" to world economic recov-

Schmidt's Social Democratic goverument, the second oil crisis set in the following year. Surging oil prices combined with Bonn's expansionary economic policy to sults after two and a half years in cause relatively high inflation, at office are mixed. around 6 percent, through the early

Adding to the troubles, the mark began a steady depreciation against the dollar, and the current-account balance, the broadest gauge of external performance, swing into deficit from 1979 through 1981.

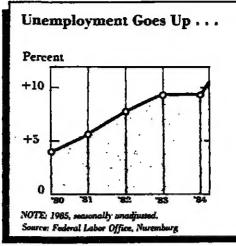
Today, as the West German capital prepares for the world economic summit in May, there are even louder calls for a more vibrant economy. But the hosts of this year's summit harbor a rather dif-

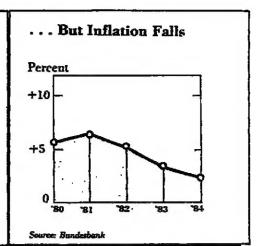
Since assuming parliamentary control in late 1982, the Kohl gov-ernment has reduced the publicsector deficit to 48 billion Deutsche marks (\$15.5 billion) last year from 70 billion DM in 1982,

Among its priorities this year, the government hopes to reduce the deficit further to around 38 billion DM. In so doing, Bonn expects to shrink the government's share of gross national product to 48 per-cent, from 50 percent in 1982, opening up room for more private initiative.

To be sure, the architects of Bonn's tight fiscal policy will not be easily moved by the calls for reflation. Finance Minister Gerin 1971, sited the firm's headquar-ters near Munich. The reason: "Ba-ister Martin Bangemann and the president of the central bank, Karl Otto Pohl, have been singing the praises of their mix of fiscal and monetary policy. Last year, the mix brought West Germany a modest 2.6-percent economic growth, inflation at a mere 2.4 percent, the lowest interest rates in Europe outside Switzerland, a renewed willingness by German companies to make major investments and re-cord surpluses in its current-account and trade balances.

> Far from experiencing a second postwar "economic miracle," as some observers saw it at the outset





this year, the West German To the misfortune of Mr. siderably below its potential. To a certain extent. West German in-dustry has been encouraged by the Kohl government's policies. But from industry's standpoint, the re-

> Hans Joachim Langmann, president of the German Industry Association, criticized the government for failing to make headway in corporate tax reform, in dismantling subsidies and in bringing greater flexibility to the labor market — in effect, Mr. Langmann said, it has left intact much of the same rigidity that stifled growth under the previ-

ous 13 years of Social Democratic

While urging more supply-side stimulus, Mr. Langmann warned Bonn to eschew calls from the opposition for a relaxation of the gov-ernment's tight rein on federal At a recent conference spon-

sored by the Association of German Bankers, Mr. Stoltenberg de-livered a strong defense of his government's policy of economic austerity, stating that Bonn is not sympathetic to foreign prodding aimed at getting West Germany to accelerate growth.

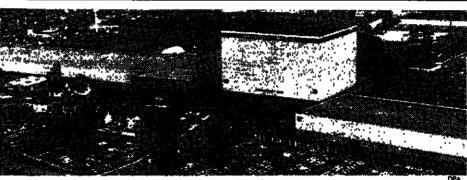
There have been isolated calls from abroad for West Germany to neglect its policy of economic stability in order to provide short-term boosts to demand," Mr. Stoltenberg said. "After the bitter

experience of the late 1970s, we will not succumb to approaches of that

"The longevity of the current growth phase will depend decisive-ly on how well we succeed in maintaining the current degree of price stability. We cannot give inflation a second chance."

U.S. officials, notably Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, have stepped up calls for West Germany to consider boosting economic growth beyond the 2.5-to-3-percent expansion projected by Bonn for 1985.

Stronger German growth is necessary, according to Washington, to pull the world economic recov-(Continued on Next Page)



The Hannover Fair grounds.

Hannover's 'Fair of Fairs' Means Business

By Wellington Long

BONN - If the playwright Arthur Miller had been a European, his salesman protagonist, Willie Loman, probably would have spent much of his life displaying his samples at West German trade

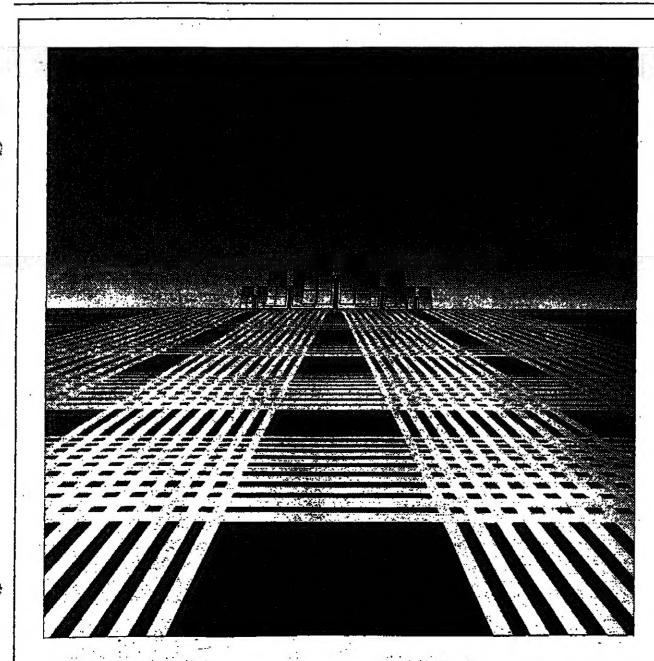
European businessmen long have agreed that the best place to buy and sell is at a trade fair, where the decision is made on the spot on the basis of samples displayed and demonstrated. An Amer-ican who discovered this a few years ago has said that a week at a European trade fair equals keeping a top salesman on the road for at least three months. The Hannover "fair of fairs", which opened Wednesday, and runs for a week, actually is a collection of product-specialty fairs held simultaneously at one huge fairground. This year, there will be a record 7,000 exhibitors.

Altogether, 102 fairs were held in West Germany in 1984, drawing more than 7 million visitors. Although most are annual affairs, some are held only every second or third year. This year, 90 fairs were scheduled. Most fairs will not open their doors to ordinary citizens except, in some cases, on certain days. An exhibitor may assume that most of the visitors approaching his stand are buyers,

authorized to close deals then and there.

Hamover, although now one of Europe's leading industrial fairs, is not one of the traditional locations for such events.

It held its first fair in 1947, at the suggestion of (Continued on Next Page)



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For West Berlin, the Recovery Is More a Mood Than a Miracle

inherited the job last year from Richard Weizsäcker when the latter became president of the repub-lic. (Governing Mayor is the offi-tial title of West Berlin's chief executive, and Senate is the name of the city government.) Mr. Diepgen's policy is emphati-cally friendly to business.

Elmar Pieroth, his senator for economics and transport, and his senator for science and research, Wilhelm A. Kewening, both of Mr. Diepgen's generation, were the chief promoters behind the creation of a technology park called the Berlin Center for Innovation and New Enterprises, which has attracted much attention in the West German press.

A huge, majestically ornate but empty 19th-century factory building a few hundred yards from the Berlin Wall has been partly refurbished to accommodate the center. A part of the sprawling complex has now been put at the disposal of aspiring entrepreneurs, including science professors from Berlin's noted Technical University. They have been given space — usually a single room - furniture and some other facilities.

The building once housed AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft), an electrical-engineering concern, which, with more than 150,000 workers, is one of West Germany's biggest industrial enterprises. The company, which at its peak had employed some 18,000 persons in Berlin, cut the number drastically over the past several years in the course of a nationwide retrenchment. Its local work force has now leveled off at just over 7,000, and the leveling-off is regarded as a success for the city.

Walking down the long neonlighted halls, one reads on each door inscriptions like Tech-Writers, Cybertron and Datanet, and the second line on the name plate is apt to describe the company's endeavors as systems engineering, environment-protection instruments.

(Continued From Previous Page)

an officer of the British Army of Occupation,

mainly as a counter to the Leipzig Fair in East Germany. Hannover's geography played a role, being situated on the same north German plain as

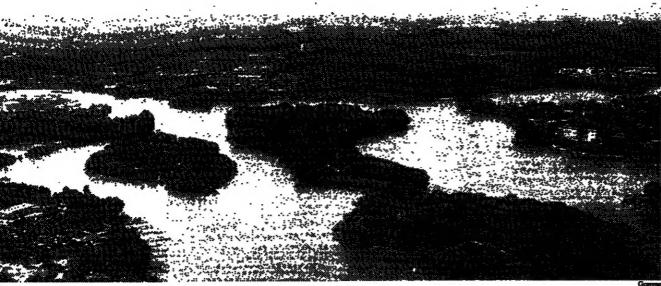
is Leipzig. Also, half a dozen halls that once

housed an aircraft factory were available for exhib-

its. Its exhibition area now exceeds 500,000 square

meters (596,000 square yards), and it has its own

Visitors from the United States who are used to



West Berlin, city of parks: Scharfenberg Island in Lake Tegel.

software microelectronics and in-

neurs and scientists on the pre- be better suited for survival in the mises. Many of the firms are one-man or two-man outfits. Mr. Pieroth and Mr. Kewening

are especially proud of the budding interaction between professors and entrepreneurs, between academia and business - a tradition that is not strong in West Germany. West Berlin has some 180 institutes for science and research in addition to the Technical University, which is one of the leading institutions of its

kind in West Germany.

The goal is to bring high technology back to West Berlin and to create a local Silicon Valley. Highly skilled university graduates will be induced to settle in Berlin instead of moving to West Germany and getting absorbed into the big indus-trial concerns there. Specialists in industrial and commercial planning, business administration, marketing and communications are

Hannover's 'Fair of Fairs' Means Business

The aim also is to create small a West German economist said. dustrial automation.

About 30 new companies have found space—as well as the stimulation of like-minded entrepresentation. isolated city than the big tradition-

al industries. Mr. Pieroth is the scion of a wine-merchant family that has introduced door-to-door wine selling, with some 3,000 salesmen, to West Germany and that is reported to have launched a similar venture in the United States. He is given high credit for imagination, initiative and a flair for promotion.

Independent economists see the Innovation Center as an important long-range seed project but say that it has not yet had an appreciable impact on the city's economy.

Many West German cities have technology parks of their own. Munich and Stuttgart, with their concentrations of advanced industries, including the nation's leading car manufacturers, are the country's two foremost high-technology areas. Because of isolation, West Berlin will never be able to rival them.

fairs that are a hybrid of convention and vacation

are warned: German fairs are not vacations and

anyone showing his goods must be prepared to

close a deal, not weeks later after an initial contact

In a booklet prepared by the U.S. government,

prospective American exhibitors are cautioned never to address a visitor to the fair stand by his or

her first name, and to dress conservatively — and, as Willie Loman would have added, keep those

at the company stand, but immediately.

well said of the city's high-tech ven-"Berlin," the same diplomat said, "is viable — with some help from its friends." He meant a lot of

"Silicon Valley it isn't," a West-

ern diplomat who wishes Berlin

West Berlin represents a budget burden of 13.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.28 million) to the West

ceived 4.9 billion in return in taxes. Of the total paid by Bonn, IL3 billion DM counts as outright budget subsidies - 53 percent of the city's budget. Bonn also pays the 1.3 billion DM it takes to keep American, British and French

forces in the city.
Other items include more than 72 million DM for high-technology development — serving the same purpose as the Innovation Center German government in 1985, the and other initiatives — and about diplomat said. Bonn is paying 18.4 60 Million DM for a stockpile of billion DM to Berlin and it refood, coal, raw materials and other

Tegel Airport in West Berlin.

kinds get extraordinary incentives. When a Berlin manufacturer sells goods processed or produced in the city to a West German customer, he receives a "turnover bo-nus" ranging from 3 to 10 percent depending on the value added to the product in Berlin. The custom also gets a preferential bonus of 4.2 percent of his purchase price.

A newcomer to Berlin can write off 75 percent of the value of his machinery, buildings and land as depreciation during the first year of acquisition. Nothing, one specialist said, prevents him from shipping the machinery and other assets to his West German branch a little

Investments in machinery and to an even greater extent, in research and development, are partly tax-free. Special financing is available for a variety of purposes under the city Promotion Law. Personal income taxes are 30

percent lower than elsewhere in West Germany. Corporate income taxes are 22.5 percent lower. "An enterprise located in Berlin will generate more than double the profit after taxes, with identical cost and revenue factors," says a brochure issued by the Berlin Economic Development Corporation.

Employees, too, are better off. They get tax-free bonuses of 8 per-cent of their wages.

West Berlin's unemployment rate of about 10.6 percent this February was the lowest in northern Germany but still higher than the national West German average. But it was almost twice as high as in

Baden-Württemberg, the high-tech region in the south. Special benefits, financial support from Bonn, an easing of social tensions in the city and relative quiet on the dividing line with East Germany seem to have had their effect

Some leading West German industries are quietly building up their investments in the city.

Nixdorf, the computer manufacturer, which has been investing in Berlin for several years, has started construction of a new factory that will be its biggest plant outside the headquarters town of Paderborn in West Germany.

Siemens, which once had some

factured more cheaply in Spain and government aid in sight, and the 6-



The Economy: Resisting Calls for More Steam

(Continued From Previous Page) ery along should the U.S. economy slow considerably by year's end or into 1986. It is no less important for

international confidence to be restored in the Deutsche mark, as West German growth rates catch up with those being posted in the United States, an argument that President Ronald Reagan recently sserted was the basis for the dollar's strength from the start.

In one of the rare hints that Bonn may be prepared to show some fiscal flexibilty, Otto Schlect, undersecretary and chief economist in the Economics Ministry, said in an interview last month that Bonn was weighing contingency plans to stimulate the economy next year in the event that the U.S. economy turns down sharply. Consideration is being given to moving forward a 20-billion-DM tax cut and to a sizable increase in public-works in-

There is growing concern among 45,000 workers in Berlin, is now the economic observers that the West biggest local employer, with 20,000 German economic recovery is not employees, and is moving into as self-supporting as the government modern glass-fiber technology. says it is. Private demand, expected to rise a mere 1.5 percent, remains with facilities to build modern elec- in the doldrums despite the tax cut tronic equipment in the place of the on the horizon; the construction old electro-motors that it used to industry is sliding into its deepest build here and that are now manu-

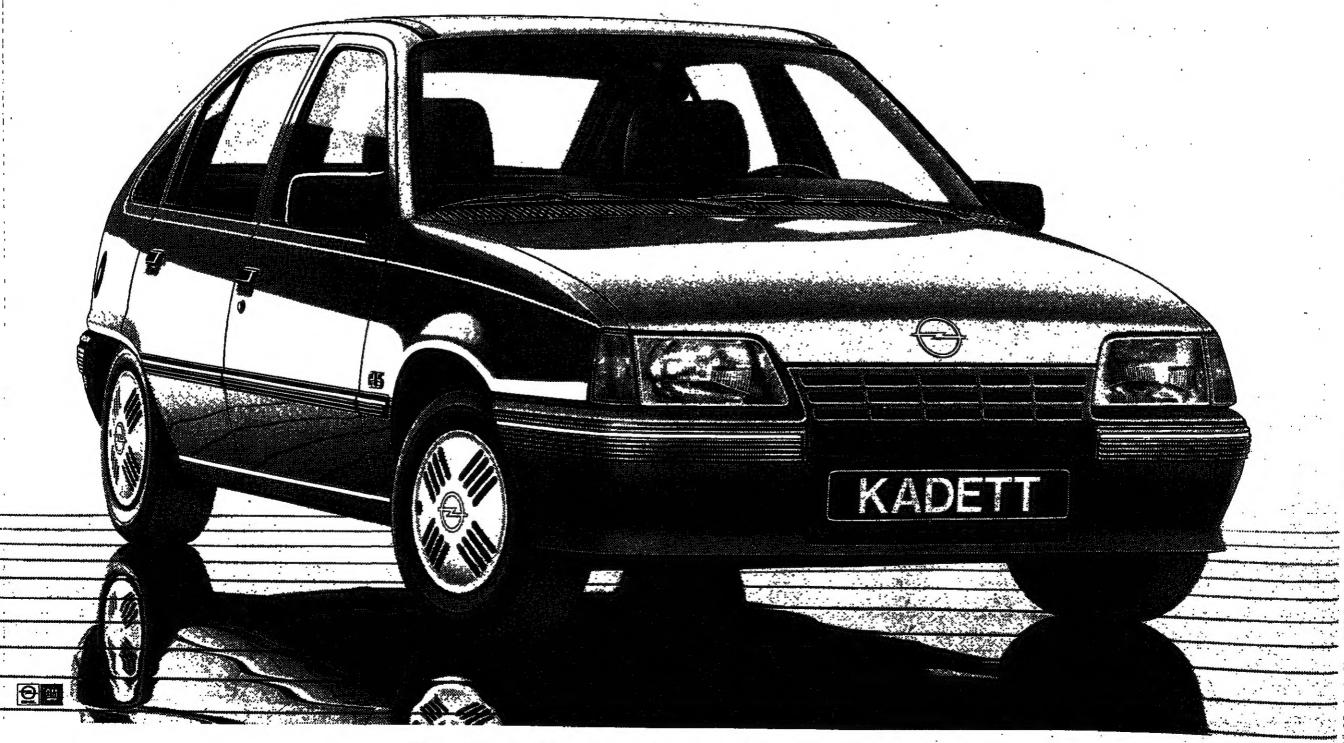
projected by the government yet to come in at that level. The combination of these devel

opments, plus severe weather in January and February, has led several German economic research institutes and banks to project a 0.5percent decline in GNP in the first quarter from the previous three months. With industrial production down 0.6 percent in February. after a 1.8-percent decline in January, a Bundesbank spokesman recently acknowledged that the first quarter could show zero growth, marking a considerable slowdown from the 1.5-percent growth in the fourth quarter of 1984 and the 2.5

percent rise in the third quarter. Consequently, these economists have begun posing some hard questions about the nature of the West German economic recovery, which now is in its third year. How will the economy fare if it is suddenly denied the export boom it enjoyed for the last two years, and, should the economy find the strength to maintain a moderate 2.5-percent growth, will that suffice to reduce unemployment? The jobless level was at a near-record 2.47 million in March, or 10 percent of the labor force, against 10.5 percent in Feb-

Mr. Bangemann says that growth of 2.5 percent or more this year would ease unemployment by

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The combination of there is princets, plus severe water anuary and February, has berai German economic rescade titutes and banks to project it bereent decline in GNP in the quarter from the previous to nonths. With industrial proion down 0.6 percent in Febre ufter a 1.8-percent decline in h. try, a Bundesbank spokesna entity acknowledged that the quarter could show zero go. narking a considerable shad rom the 1.5-percent growth a ourth quarter of 1984 and h percent rise in the third query

Consequently, these econg have begun posing some harde. tions about the nature of the ! now is in its third year How. unemployment? The jobles !

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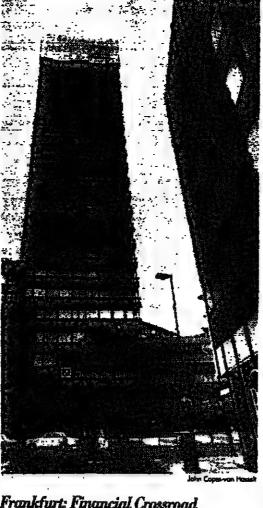


y: Resisting

German economic recovery & the economy fare if it is use denied the export hoom it as for the last two years, and is the economy find the straig maintain a moderate 25 page growth, will that suffice to the was at a near-record 247 mile March, or 10 percent of the b force, against 10.5 percental-

100,000 at year's end-





Frankfurt: Financial Crossroad

Commerzbank, left, in the banking district of Frankfurt. At right, beadquarters for Deutsche Bank. Frankfurt, together with Düsseldorf and Hamburg, constitutes the core of

The Old Soldiers of Banking **Making Way for New Faces**

FRANKFURT - We are in a time of change of generations, not just in banking, but in industry, says Hanns Christian Schroeder-Hohenwarth, head of the Ger-

man Private Banking Association.
"The generation of old soldiers is stepping down for younger men, people who traveled abroad as youngsters as we could not do, who are more internationally educat-

Mr. Schroeder-Hohenwarth himself last year stepped down as speaker of the managing board of Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank, one of the German Big Six, to head its supervisory board and the banking association. But other new faces are now being seen at the managing boards of other banking offices in other skyscrapers around this city.

Earlier this year, a new speaker was named at Dresdner Bank, and next month a new co-speaker will be formally installed at Deutsche Bank, the largest in West Germany. In German banking, with a two-board system, the speaker of the managing board is the chief execu-

Because he is not formally on the job, Deutsche Bank's next co-speaker, Alfred Herrhausen, 55, will not talk to the press. He is replacing Wilfried Guth, 65, who is moving to the supervisory board, a move typical of a German banking career - and typical, too, of the smoothness of transitions at Dentsche Bank.

"The style and strength of Deutsche Bank include its great continuity," said Heinz Sippel, speaker at Hessische Landesbank. "In two years, the co-speaker at Deutsche, Wilhelm Christians, will also be retiring. Since there is as yet no official crown prince, it is possible that Herrhausen will be sole speaker."

Mr. Sippel feels that it is Deut-sche Bank's policy to "build up future heirs." He says, "They are made to prove themselves, and for every position there are several candidates." And, he adds, "at Dresdner things are otherwise."

Dresdner's new speaker, Wolfgang Röller, said: "Today's banking is no longer the banking of the 1950s or 1960s. I feel that those who were in the top position in the banking industry in the past were challenged like we are, but within a different market environment and, therefore, with a different business philosophy."

Dresdner's transition problem is

not the first that has troubled West Germany's second largest bank. Virtually since its speaker, Jürgen Ponto, was assassinated by the Red Army Faction in 1978, and an outsider, Hans Friderichs, a politician, was brought in to assure the succession. Dresdner has been forced to

ment because of gaps at the top. Now, Mr. Friderichs has resigned to light charges that he ac-cepted bribes for his Free Demo-cratic Party in the Flick case, in which the company was accused of tax evasion. The new speaker of the managing board, Mr. Röller, 55, is a career banker with Dresdner.

His appointment has, nonetheless, caused a few eyebrows to be raised in German banking circles. Mr. Röller, unlike his Big Six col-leagues, is a man from the dealing side, not a commercial banker. Rather than worrying about loan portfolios or the administration of the important industrial and financial participations of his bank, he is a man of the markets side, having had responsibility since 1973 for bond trading, portfolio manage-ment and, later, for currency, bond

and gold dealing.

A German banker indicated it

was not surprising that it was at Dresdner Bank that the first man from the trading side reached the

"Dresdner is more exposed to trading gains than other large banks, he said. "This is part of its history. It is also more involved in the stock market."

But another banker thought the Dresdner appointment was part of a trend. "Traders are moving into ever more powerful positions," he said. "Capital markets, bond issues, foreign-exchange experts are profit sources for German banks, more than pure credit business." But this man, himself a trader, warns that there is an obverse side

"Traders also become the scapegoats for banks' misfortunes," he noted. "Board members can get their heads out off. So they learn to make decisions and justify them. A misjudgment on the trading side bank as the worst loan write-off, if you are wrong on refinancing or the rate of the dollar."

Mr. Herrhausen, the new ap-pointee at Deutsche Bank, has other qualities than sheer trader's nerves. A man with good political connections — he was rumored to be under consideration for the Economics Ministry - Mr. Herrhan-sen has been called "un terrible simplificateur" by one of his rivals. Mr. Herrhausen has a gift for summing up an argument, expressing a point of view, which he demonstrated in earlier meetings when he discussed the future of the German economy from his old base in Düsseldorf. But there was nothing simplistic about his views.

He has a business background, having first come aboard Deutsche Bank from financial management at Vereinigten Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen. In the abortive attempt to restructure the German steel industry, he served as one of the "three wise men" seeking to resolve the problems of the Krupp group. Earlier, he had advised on bankreform legislation.

"He has a reputation of not only being a banker, but also being a tough and experienced industrialsaid Hans-Dieter von Meibom, managing director of a small private bank, Metzler.

With his industrial background, Mr. Herrhausen also brought a bit of politician's savvy to his banking career. As he told the German business magazine Wirtschafts Woche before his appointment: "I didn't follow the philosophy of trying to earn the last fraction. That is no

way to build up a friendship. You don't win with might."

Mr. Herrhausen's political skills and Mr. Roller's adeptness at adjusting to markets will be tested this year as German banks seek again to reach record earnings. In recent years, being the leader had given Deutsche Bank a growing edge. But the skills of Deutsche's top management are those of an orderly and conservative general staff, not those of fleet-footed entrepreneurs. "They are not innovators, but systematizers," a former German banker said.

Yet, given the challenges facing German banks, Deutsche, with its unmatchable portfolio of industrial and financial interests, looks likeliest to win out, for example in the new competition over Euromark underwriting or the bid to offer financial services like insurance or

the boom in new issues. Over at Hessische, meanwhile, Mr. Sippel, 62, is preparing his resignation. He is to be succeeded by Herbert Kazmierzak, 53, a Luxembourg-born industrial and real-estate banking specialist.

The DM: Ways to Make the Most From Gains in Exchange Rate

At the first sign of a break in the high dollar, investors from all over the world would rush their money to West Germany, adding more downward pressure on interest rates.

FRANKFURT — If the dollar weakens further against the Dentsche mark, those who already transferred money into West Germany stand to make a currency-exchange gain. For those seeking conventional investments, there are ample opportunities in West German bonds or stocks. Moreover, bonds to make a capital gain. apart from the usual return on interest or dividends, there is

a chance to benefit from the rise in the value of the mark. After a moderate rise at the beginning of last year, the mark, partly reacting to the long metalworkers' strike, started on a slide that continued throughout the year and during the first seven weeks of 1985, ranging from a monthly average of 2.806 to the dollar in January 1984 to 3.292 in

rebruary 1985. In the course of the past 20 months, the mark traded at a high of 2.5391 to the dollar on March 7, 1984, to a low of 3.469 on February 26, 1985.

"Part of the world population expects a revaluation of the DM; that is why we can afford to have a lower interest rate than the United States," said Hanns Christian Schroeder-Hoberwarth chairman of the supervisory located of Recliner Hohenwarth, chairman of the supervisory board of Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank and head of the German Private Bankers' Association. "I think in time we will have a development to improve the situation of the DM against the dollar. . . the question is when. But if you buy now with very favorable exchange rates, you can get German bonds with quite a good interest yield."

Mr. Schroeder-Hohenwarth feels that DM-denominated

issues, rather than those in higher yielding currencies like the Danish krone, are what international investors should buy because of the devaluation risk in kroner or other currencies "Stick to the DM," he advises.

Bankers around West Germany are generally saying the same thing. In addition, they say, if the dollar starts to weaken, the German authorities may push down interest rates to stimulate the economy, thus enabling holders of

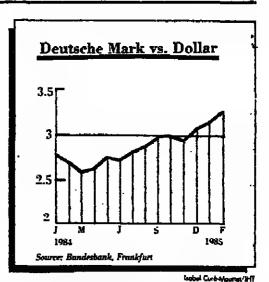
Moreover, at the first sign of a break in the high dollar, investors from all over the world would rush their money to West Germany, adding more downward pressure on interest

Nigel Farmer, of the British brokers and bond specialists Phillips & Drew, agrees with this scenario. "Money will go to Germany, especially from the United States, and a lot of it will go into DM bonds," he said. "So far, only about 10 or 15 percent of overall U.S. portfolio investment has gone international, so the potential flow is considerable."

Mr. Farmer said, however, that foreign investors should be wary of a market they do not know well and should stick to Bundesrepublik paper — "overall the safest" — since there no longer is any tax advantage for owning Euro-DM issues from less worthy borrowers, the withholding tax having been eliminated.

Another British analyst, Timothy Plaut, of Savory Milln & Co., favors stock-market plays in West Germany. He thinks that foreign investors should buy stock in the so-called "holy trinity" of best-known West German stocks —Daimler, Siemens and Deutsche Bank — and he particularly favors Deutsche Bank, which he sees as "the purest play for the

If interest rates fall, Deutsche Bank, merely as a bond owner, will earn more and its yield income can jump 50



percent. Mr. Plant points out that buying Deutsche Bank shares is a way of buying into the West German economy since its industrial holdings include 7 percent of Allianz Versicherung, the insurance group; 20 percent of Horten, retailers; 25 percent of Karstadt, also a retail chain; 28 percent of Daimler, the automobile manufacturer, and 33 percent of Philipp Holzmann, the construction company.

The Daimler holding alone is worth half the total market capitalization of the bank. While Siemens is up 170 percent since the August 1982 bull market began and Daimler is up 135 percent, Deutsche Bank is only up 70 percent.

Analysts at Portfolio Management in Munich have reluced their rating on all West German banks to a holding neutral 3, on a scale of 5, as a revaluation play, although they rank it as a safe-to-buy 2 as an investment. And Robeco, the largest mutual fund group on the Continent, has halved its holding of Deutsche Bank and put the money into other shares like Alldephi, the Philips subsidiary in West Germany, and Preussag, and into 4-percent Deutsche Bank convertibles. Convertibles in normal markets give increased leverage, but Germans are reluctant to pay premiums on

Another stock (avored by Mr. Plaut is Beiersdorf, maker of Nivea creams and cosmetics, and Tesa adhesive tapes, It may scare off some investors because it is typical of smaller West German firms in not publishing a consolidated report. As with bonds, German banks will handle trade for inves-

- VIVIAN LEWIS

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As Jobs for Youth Decline, Reformers Want to Make Schools More Practical

By Herb Altschull

BERLIN — Jobs for university graduates, especially in the humanities and social sciences. are growing more and more difficult to find in West Germany. The country seems to be full of Ph.D. graduates driving taxis and working as

The political Right blames the Left, and the Left blames the Right,

Meanwhile, it is clear to everyone that West Germany, once the world leader in Nobel scientific prizes, has fallen close to the bottom among industrialized nations in this category. It is Japan and the United States that dominate the field in electronics, computers, even cars.

Morover, unemployment in West Germany reached double digits this year for the first time. Can new directions in education, it is asked, remedy the situation and ensure West Germany an enduring position of leadership among the industrial nations?

To some, like Karl Deutsch, the political scientist who directs a think tank in Berlin, the answer is no. He says the system of higher education is muscle-bound by a rigid class system and dedication to a traditional past.

To others, like Peter Glotz, business manager

of the Social Democrats and an education specialist, the problem does not lie with technical and engineering schools, which he says are turning out top people in their fields, but with the academic studies in the "soft sciences" and

In any case, while the prerogatives of the allpowerful professors were weakened during the years of upheaval at German universities in the 1960s, changes in the hierarchical system were often merely cosmetic. Still today, assistant professors are without power and students remain mere vessels in which to nour accumulated wis-

Educational pioneering was never strong in Germany, Mr. Deutsch says. To him, "the Germans, have always studied the wrong kind of Students at universities from one end of the history, always about rulers and dates. They have never studied discoveries.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl blames previous Social Democratic governments for placing too much emphasis on sociology and setting back the progress of German research and industry. Those Socialist governments, Mr. Kohl told a meeting of his Christian Democratic faithful in February, "endangered our schools and universities with their educational experiments."

Socialists like Mr. Glotz do not see it that way. Neither do independent analysts such as Mr. Deutsch or Shepard Stone, director of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Berlin. Mr. Stone says many modernizing improvements have been made over the past two decades, but problems persist.

For example, there is the crowding of universities, "There are," he says, "100 many students — and not enough jobs for them, especially in the humanities." Moreover, he adds, too many humanities, "The prevailing level has always been the theoretical

Students need to be alerted to the real world, Mr. Glotz says, and that means high school teachers must steer their students into the 20th century. "We need," he says, "more engineers and fewer students of classical literature."

Mr. Glotz left little doubt that he thought the academic profession was filled with too many poorly trained and unqualified persons who had gained their positions during the 1960s and now hold lifetime civil service jobs.

One area of special concern to Mr. Glotz are medical schools, which have fallen behind in research, partly as a result of their unwillingness to seek research funding from private industry. seemed to be very important. "It was all right to

country to the other continue to grumble that what they get in the classroom is of little use in preparing them for the tight job market. It is true that the woods are full of graduates hunting for jobs. A recent study predicts that by the year 2000, there will be one-third as many jobs available for college graduates as there are today.

The joint Federal-State Commission for Planning in Education and Research predicts that if present trends continue, 2.7 million students vill finish university and enter competition for 900,000 jobs during the next 15 years.

The most worrisome area is the one that historically has attracted the greatest number of university students; teaching. The planning commission reports that a third of all unemployed college graduates did their training as teachers, and the problem is likely to worsen. The falling German birth rate means a decline in the school population between now and 1992 of the students are continuing to train in the of 21.5 percent, and even fewer jobs for teach-

> Educational policies in the 11 West German Länder (states) differ substantially. Those under the control of the Christian Democrats move in one direction, those under the Social Democrats in another. Joint panels such as the planning commission try to smooth over what may be an irreconcilable division.

Mr. Deutsch speaks of a "two-culture syn-drome," in which learning has been divided into the aesthetic and speculative on the one hand and the natural sciences and mathematics on the

In the traditional German university, Mr. Deutsch says, the natural sciences have never





Youths in an unemployment office in Hamburg, left. Right, in Frankfurt, youths spend time in a games parlor.

recognize a scientific genius, but that didn't really needed is what Jefferson wanted, an aris- officials of some of West Germany's top bank anything about science.

Mr. Stone agrees with this assessment. "Traditionally," he says, "professors haven't liked to 'dirty their hands' by turning to banks and private industry for research support."

That pattern, he adds, seems to be changing, especially in engineering schools and among scientists, who, like their colleagues in the United States and Japan, have been turning more and more to private sources for funding

The fact that a problem exists in education is clear enough to the Germans, and they are in the United States. The idea is to create the market economy" and helping to solve rea trying to do something about it. In fact, the Ander governments have been considering a ariety of solutions. The Christian Democratic tates see the answer in developing a new intelactual elite, the Socialist states in bringing bout greater democracy in education.

"Both go too far," Mr. Deutsch says. "What is ariety of Witten, ago and designed frankly to develop captains of industry as well as philosophers and artists. It is funded by problems.

Classes are small and interdisciplinary. Students who can be considering a more ambitious such schools is dents interested in economics must learn philosophers ago and designed want to become doctors must learn computer science and history. It is a matter of drive curiosity and enthusiasm. Länder governments have been considering a variety of solutions. The Christian Democratic states see the answer in developing a new intellectual elite, the Socialist states in bringing about greater democracy in education.

mean an educated person really needed to know tocracy of talent. The only kind of tradition in anything about science."

Germany is for an aristocracy of birth; that kind

Mr. Stone says, on the other hand, that notable progress has been made.

counter to the overcrowded, impersonal univer- students must become acquainted with the rea sities are private colleges devoted to excellence world, he says. Part of the curriculum involve in education, similar to the Ivy League schools working in what he calls "the jungle of a free kind of elite that Mr. Deutsch says is missing problems.

and industrial concerns.

Appointed as dean of the university, which s of elite. On the other hand, the Social Demo- far has been operating out of the second floor o. crats want to go too far in leveling. It is difficult a former grammar school, was Ekkehan for anyone to rise to the top when everything is Kappler, a professor of industrial managemen at the University of Wuppertal and author o some leading books in the field.

Professor Kappler is a man with a profound

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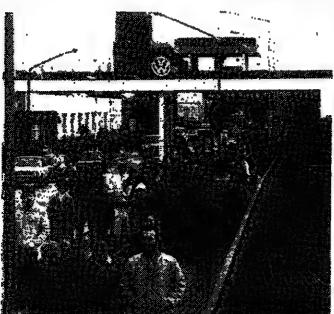
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One of the solutions often proposed as a belief in the practical. From the beginning



Workers leaving the Volkswagen factory at Wolfsburg.

Flexibility in Hours, Saturday Shifts Becloud Labor Gains BONN — On April 1, about 4.2 million West individually according to his task, some working only social affairs, said that "in the long run it is going to be

German workers began to enjoy the rewards of a bitter 37 hours a week, others continuing to work 40 hours. too expensive to permit modern robots and machines seven-week strike staged last summer, reducing the 40hour workweek to an average 38.5 hours with no cut in

The metal workers' union, IG Metall, heraided the development as opening the door to the 35-hour week, and some of its more optimistic officials even predict-

ed a 30-hour week by the late 1990s. But the celebration was overshadowed by manage-ment and government suggestions that Saturday factory shifts should be reintroduced so as to make maximum use of plant.

The 1984 strike ended with a compromise agreement that permits flexible scheduling of work and says, that in any given plant, the average of all hours

worked in a year must be 38.5 per employee. Union and management leaders in other countries -and potential foreign investors in West Germany are watching closely to see how the new flexibility is

Dieter Kirchner, general director of the Federation

of Metal Working Trades, says that there are three

The majority, however, will be working 38.5 hours so that the average for all at the end of the year is 38.5

Flexi 2, whereby shifts are scheduled according to the work available, so that everyone averages 38.5

hours per week over two months. Flexi 3, whereby everyone continues to work 40

hours per week, but receives an additional nine paid days off per year. Within the framework of Flexi 1 and Flexi 2, some companies have decided to simply cut each shift by 18 minutes, others will let everyone leave 90 minutes

earlier each Friday, some will let everyone leave three hours earlier every second Friday. In the main, the least skilled workers and those 57 years of age or older will work 37 hours, while the most skilled and the foremen will continue to work 40

In all cases, machine running time remains

That is where the possibility of reintroducing Saturday shifts comes in. Norbert Blum, the former Opel • Flexi I, whereby each worker in a plant is treated factory worker who is now minister for labor and

World Fair for Beverage

to sit idle through each entire weekend."
Predictably, union leaders initially reacted angrily

to the suggestion. They remember the fight for the five-day week during the late 1960s, when union members walked picket lines with posters bearing pictures of small children crying "on Saturdays, daddy belongs to us."

But on consideration, some admitted — although not yet loudly -that reintroduction of Saturday shifts might be attractive if offered to workers as an option. A man who is the only employed person in his family might prefer to work Saturdays so that he can take the family shopping on weekdays when the crowds are smaller or use his days off to deal with government offices that are closed on Saturdays. Of course, Saturday shifts would be less attractive to families in which both husband and wife work.

When the metal workers' union and the printing trades workers went on strike last summer, they argued that by forcing a reduction of the work week, they were helping fight unemployment because man-agement would be forced to hire more workers to

So far, that has not happened. Mr. Kirchner and other management spokesmen insist that any company that has been hiring recently has done so only because of increased orders. However, union leaders. remain convinced that by the end of this year, the 38.5hour week will have triggered a delayed wave of new

But for the moment, unemployment remains high :-It averaged 2.27 million, or 9.4 percent of the work :: force, in 1984, rising seasonally to peak at more than 2.5 million, or about 10.5 percent, last winter. At the end of March, the figures were 2.474 million, or 10-

These are high figures for a country that during the boom years of the 1960s and 1970s enjoyed an unemployment rate of 2 percent.

But even more worrying is that so many of those out of work have been jobless for so long. Of the 2.14 million unemployed at the end of September last year, 397,000 had been without work for from one to two. years, and 303,000 were out of work for more than two

- WELLINGTON LONG

17th Edition Caravan-Boot- :: International Travel Market

CB-R MUNCHEN

Münchner Mode-Tage

24th International Sports

The Fair for Small and

38th International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fait

53rd MWM MODE-WOCHE

International Fashion Fair

1-9 February

9-11 February

ISPO - Spring

Equipment Fair 20-23 February

<u>8-16 March</u>

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<u>23-26 March</u>

36th MMT

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Engineering - Made in West Germany



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Backed by long-term experience in project and systems engineering, MAN, is heavily involved in energy. transportation and space technologies. Under the auspices of the Euro pean Space Agency, MAN. was selected to develop and manufacture essential structural and propulsion components for the Ariane

Ariane is used for transporting commercial satellites. Up to now 14 satellites have been successfully

On the orderbooks of ARIANE-SPACE there are 30 firm orders and a further 14 options for satellites to be launched. M.A.N. will again participate with important

In addition, M.A.N. supplies components. communications antennas and radio telescopes for two-way transmission of information between earth and space.

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LASER OPTO-ELEKTRONIK 7th International Congress and International Trade Fair

35th MMT Münchner Mode-Tage* 25-27 August

ISPO-Autumn' 23rd International Sports Equipment Fair 12-15 September

13th International Trade Fair of Hotel and Catering Trades

INTERMONTEC Alpine Installations and Equipment for the Sports, Leisure and Tourist Trades 8th International Trade Exhibi-tion with Conferences 25-28 September

52nd MWM MODE-MOCHE-WONCHEN. International Fashion Fair 6-9 October

CERAMITEC 3rd International Trade Fair of Machinery, Equipment, Plants and Raw Materials for the Ceramics Industry 15-19 October

Computer and Communication
9th International Trade Fair and International User Congress 28 Oct.-1 Nov.

SYSTEMS

PRODUCTRONICA oth International Trade Fair for Bectronics Production 12-16 November

8th HEIM + HANDWERK Handicrafts in the Domestic Sphere with Speaal Shows and Technical Displays by the Different Handicrafts Branches 30 Nov.-8 Dec.

DATES 1986 (First Six Months)

INHORGENTA MUNCHEN 13th International Trade Fair for Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Precious Stones and Silverware with their Manufacturing 31 January - 4 February

EXHIBITION



二、14、大学研究的基本。

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- WELLINGTON LONG

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MUNCHEN. International Fashion for <u>23-26 March</u> BAUMA 21st International Iradefor for Construction Equipment

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with International Confess 3-6 June TRANSPORT International Trade for to Freight and Passenger First portation 10-14 June

The first indication of something new and special on the West Ger-

In 1983, Mikkola and Arne Torone 18 word and 18 mg to

> This extraordinary success made a big impact on the public, and when Audi started introducing its concept of permanent four-wheeldrive transmission into some of its passenger-car range, its competitors worldwide were quick to fol-

Ford, for instance, has a four-

were to be made available first for "the little man."

Privatization'

Of Industry Runs

Into Resistance

By Uli Schmetzer

BONN - The trend in West

Germany toward "privatiza-tion" of state-owned business

started in regional and urban administrations, where private contractors were called upon

for tasks traditionally per-

In this way, the state-run post

formed by local entities.

office handed out its tunnel and recabling contracts to pri-

vate entrepreneurs and the mu-

nicipal garbage collector was replaced by local firms.

new Christian Democratic coalition launched a program to offer private interests a large

chunk of the wholly or partially

owned state-run companies, the plan ran into trouble. Now, the

coalition's initial project to pri-

vatize or reduce state participa-

tion in about 100 companies

has been reduced to 12.

The pressure to dilute the

plan came mainly from the

ranks of the ruling parties. Ac-

cording to Der Spiegel, the

weekly news magazine, politi-cians and party "friends" refuse

to give up lucrative positions on

the boards of state companies

marked for privatization, Some

of these advisory and consult-

ing jobs bring in a secondary

income amounting to as much

unions fear that if the compa-

nies change hands, the new

owners might try to cut costs by

rigorously reducing labor, a measure few governments could accept. Supporting the unions, the opposition Social Democrats (under whose 13-

year administration the state

acquired participation in 271

companies) denounced privati-zation as "a sellout of the

But Finance Minister Ger-

hard Stoltenberg sees it as "a

contribution to the rejuvena-tion of the economy." Chancel-lor Helmut Kohl teels that get-ting rid of the firms will allow

the government to concentrate on what he calls "the core of its

mission" - presumably, the

Yet both Mr. Stoltenberg and

Mr. Kohl will have to push bard

if they want to salvage anything from the original proposal. "In

the end, some token companies

will be offered to the public, a

far cry from the initial prom-

One such offer has already

been made. In January 1984,

the state sold 13.25 percent of

its 43.75-percent stake in the

sale was to be the starting signal

for jettisoning other company

responsibilities, linked to a

promise that the government

ise," an industrialist said.

job of governing.

state.

At the same time, trade

as \$80,000 a year.

But when West Germany's

Nobody was surprised, how-ever, when "the little man" showed little interest in the Veba shares and the bulk was bought up by U.S. and Far

Eastern interests.

The patrimony of the state should not be used as a clinic for the foot diseases of the meyer, secretary of state in the Finance Ministry.
Franz Josef Strauss, for ex-

ample, is strongly against the state shedding 24.9 percent of its 79.9-percent holding in the national airline, Lufthansa, Bavaria's rightist prime minister argues that Lufthansa is not only a profitable concern but, as the national carrier, should remain firmly in state hands. His critics, however, point out that since 1983, Mr. Strauss has been on the executive council of Lufthansa and, as chief execu-tive of German Airbus, he fears that a waning of state influence might cause Lufthansa to opt for U.S.-made aircraft rather

than European-made airbuses, At the end of March, the goverament put through parliament a privatization plan to seli off part of its holdings in three companies and two banks. The measure will reduce the government's stake in Volkswagen from 20 percent to 14 percent. At the same time, 25 percent of government shares in the energy and aluminum holding company, VIAO, are to be placed on the market.

The government, however, will retain a simple majority in two small banks: the Plandreutenanstalt and the Deutsche Siedlung und Rentenbank, while its share in the gas and oil exploration company, Prakla-Seismos, is to be reduced to under 50 percent.

The debate over Lufthansa is blamed for bolding up the 12company privatization proposal, which includes such concerns as the gas utility company, Thyssengas; the aluminum producer, VAW (Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke AG); one of the government's seven financial institutions; the surveying firm Prakla Seismos; minor banks like the Pfandbriefanstalt and the Deutsche Siedlung und Landesrentenbank as well as a share reduction in Volkswagen from 20 to 14.1

The 12-company sell-off, which would also include the gas utility company, Tyssengas, is expected to bring the state between 1.5 billion and 2 billion Deutsche marks. The program still has the support of the Free Democrats, the coalition partners of the Christian Demo-



The Teves anti-lock braking system, above left; navigation computer system under research at Daimler-Benz, above



right. At far right, the new Mercedes-Benz route calculator system, which is designed to be easily within driver's vision.

A Rush in Electronic Memory Advances Pushes Forward Automatic Car of Future

By Pearl Marshall

STUTTGART - Drivers who are tired of having to reposition seat, steering wheel and mirrors every time someone else uses the car soon will have only to press a button for the changes to be made by

an electronic memory device, West German automobile makers such as Daimler-Benz and BMW already incorporate the seat memory in their vehicles. Now the race is on to add mirrors and steering wheel to the electronic-adjust-

ment process.

Daimler-Benz is said to be plannine to launch its electronic steering-wheel adjuster in a few months time, followed later by an electronic mirror positioner once its research engineers have perfected the technique. BMW says it is planning to introduce the equipment the other way around, adding the electronie mirror first, with the steering-

wheel adjuster coming later.

The pare at which these and other electronic systems are being added to West German cars is boosting dramatically the share that electronic equipment contributes to the overall value of the vehicle.

Whereas, on average worldwide, electronic systems account for about 3 percent of total car value --an average that is expected to in-crease to 9 percent by 1990 - some West German automobiles already offer a much heftier electronic contribution, often as much as 20 percent or 30 percent.

"Take the basic price (44,000 Deutsche marks), without value-added tax, of the 280 SE model, for instance," said a Daimler-Benz spokesman, Hans Kloos. "If you include all the standard electronics we offer in the S-class model such as the antilock braking system (2,947 DM) and then you add the airbag (2,120 DM), the route calculator and so on," he said, reeling off a long list of electronic items, "you can easily reach a third of the price

These statistics illustrate just how important an industry the area of automobile electronics is becoming. West Germany has some of the leaders in the field.

Robert Bosch of Stuttgart, which helped BMW develop its computbiting deep into the U.S. market, particularly with its electronic fuelinjection systems, as well as taking the largest share of the auto-elec-

Germany. Auto-electronics plays a signifi-cant role in Bosch's overall electronic production, which also includes communications electronics and accounts for roughly 24 percent of the company's annual turn-over of 15 billion DM.

tronics business back home in West

Bosch's Jetronic fuel-injecton system is one of the widest used in the world today.

The Bosch group's American, French and Spanish production fa-cilities, as well as its several factories in West Germany, have produced a total of 13 million

companies to produce this equip-system, or antilock braking system

The first Bosch fuel-injection system was launched in a Yolkswagen in 1967 and exported to the United States, Last year Bosch produced 2.2 million fuel-injection units and this year the target is 3.2

Today, every third pasenger car in West Germany is fitted with a Bosch fuel injection system.

U.S. demand is growing at a rapid pace because U.S. automakers prefer the Bosch package, rather than invest enormous funds into research and development for their own fuel-injection systems.

Granada series. Another breakthrough in West German automobile electronics auto-electronics producer is VDO, sole, give the driver a sense of al-came in 1978 when Bosch, working near Frankfurt, which supplies the most being an airline pilot. In fact, VDO model for the 745i "to make came in 1978 when Bosch, working near Frankfurt, which supplies the separately with Daimler-Benz and main on-board computer in

as it also is known. This takes over when the driver tams on his brakes too hard and reduces the braking force just enough to prevent the

wheels from locking. In the last six years, Bosch has built half a million of these antiskid systems and has been the sole West German producer,

This year Alfred Teves, with headquarters in Frankfurt, entered the field as a strong competitor to Bosch, Initially, it is producing an-tiskid systems for the Lincoln Continental MK VII and is starting to equip the full range of Ford's new

Another major West German



BMW's 745i model. This provides such information as how many kilometers or miles the car can travel

with the fuel remaining in the tank. VDO, with other West German firms, including Bosch, is supplying BMW cars with a check console that monitors functions such as defective rear lights. Any deviation from normal functioning is indicated on a display.

The visual preponderance of electronic equipment in some of BMW's models, including the onboard computer and the check con-BMW advertises this "cockpit" as- it less confusing."

pect widely as part of its sales ef-

This approach, compared with Daimler-Benz's efforts to avoid glamorous electronic displays in case they overwhelm the driver with too many push-buttons and switches, underlines the wide difference in personal philosophy between West German automobile

It is a question of the individual customer's preference. BMW said that in keeping with the results of market reasearch it replaced its

shares to come onto the market **Audi Enters a New Social Class** On Its Way to Bigger Profits

INGOLSTADT - In earlier -wheel drive on the market. Daimyears, Audi was known more as a solid, somewhat serious car, popuar with civil servants. It was not inexpensive, but it was not a luxury

But over the last six of seven years, Audi has undergone a total personality change. It is now dashing — and more than just a little sporty - and is rapidly gaining in status and desirability, particularly in the United States, where it is viewed as a classy buy.

In fact, Audi now can boast that it has broken into the same social markets as the Mercedes-Benz, BMW and Porsche.

Its sales in the United States al-most doubled last year, from 42,000 units to 72,000, placing it third in line behind Volvo (100,000) and Mercedes (80,000) in the luxury European import category. BMW was fourth, with 71,000.

Just how much of Audi's extraordinary success recently was planned and how much was luck is hard to tell. "It's been a little bit of everything," said Wolfgang Hab-bel, the chairman.

man automobile scene came in 1981 when the Audi Quattro, a four-wheel-drive racer finished right up front in some of the world's toughest rallies. The Quat-tro went on to win consistently in the following years, helped by such raily stars as Hannu Mikkola, Walter Röhrl, and Michèle Mouton.

Hertz, driving the Audi Quattro. won the world drivers' championship title, and in 1984 the Quattro and its drivers performed the double feat of winning both the world drivers' championship and the champion award for make of car.

ler-Benz is working on an electronic system for its Mercedes cars, which switches the car to four--wheel drive when it senses the need to improve traction, at the same time informing the driver of

say "in the near future."

the change in operation. The Mercedes version could be on the market as early as next year although Daimler-Benz will only But the new Audi image was not shaped by rallying successes nor

market back home where its market share dropped one percentage point to 6.1 percent. Mr. Habbel gives a lot of credit for Audi's new image - exemplified by the Audi 100 - to his research and development chief, Ferdinand Piech, who went out of his way to choose engineers who understood the kind of image and technical advances that Audi wanted in designing a more modern and prestigious car, some-thing that could easily be distinguished from the competition.

Just how much of Audi's extraordinary success recently was planned and how much was luck is hard to tell. "It's been a little bit of everything," said Wolfgang Habbel, the chairman.

innovation of the four-wheel drive for the normal passenger car alone. There also was the automobile product itself, specifically the Audi 100, which helped redefine the

Audi as a classier product. Customer response to this model, known in the United States as the Audi 5000, was overwhelming. It could not have hit the market at a be built into the design right from better time. Buyers in the luxury the start. bracket were looking for something different, and here was an automobile design so advanced in concept that it won the title "Car of the Year 1983," as well as numerous

It was the Audi 100's success in the United States that helped almost double sales there last year. Mr. Habbel said that Audi's high U.S. sales in 1984 had nothing to robotics supplied by its parent do with the strong dollar making imports cheaper, but was due rather to a predilection by the U.S. customer for European quality

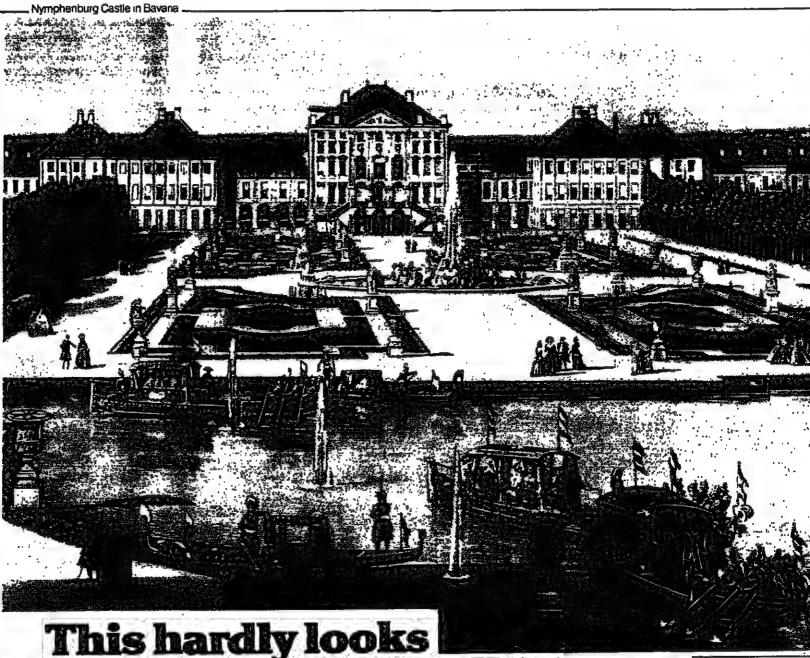
However, the dollar exchange rate naturally provided some additional profit and Audi was able to keep its prices almost down to 1983 levels. Audi's strong U.S. sales in 1984 helped make up for a slacker

The initial urge for a new direction came as early as 1969, when the company adopted a new slogan, through technology." By 1978, Mr. Piech's team had created the blueprint for the Audi 100. Its shape was developed in a wind tunnel so that aerodynamic efficiency could

Alongside this development work, Audi was able to step up its output volume in order to bring in the kind of money that it needed to invest not only in new products but also in new plant. Its Ingolstadt and Neckarsulm production facilities are examples of the latest in manufacturing technology, with lots of automation and the latest

company, Volkswagen. In the case of the Audi 100, Audi was able to start building a brand new car in a brand new plant. The company invested some 3 billion DM between about 1980 and 1983 in its new plants, products, sporting activities and in other attempts to give itself a much stronger perconal identity

-PEARL MARSHALL



This hardly looks like the hub of an international financial network.

Bavaria's historical sites and traditional Bavarian friendliness are appreciated the world over. Yet, few are aware of the modern, international outlook of its institutions.

Bayerische Landesbank, for instance, is not only one of Germany's top banks, it's also one of the country's most outward-looking. Our global facilities include branches in London, Singapore and New York (with our IBF and Grand Cayman Branch), a wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg plus offices in Johannesburg, Toronto and Vienna as well as our correspondent network around the world.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON WEST GERMANY

Exports Boost Profits for Big Chemical Companies

ny's three biggest chemical companies - Bayer, BASF and Hoechst - could not be happier. Last year proved to be a bumper year as exports soared along with the dollar and the general economic up-

"A record-breaking year for Bayer," said the chairman, Hermann-Josef Strenger. His counterpart at BASF, Hans Albers, pointed out that "the chemical industry has enjoyed a disproportionately large share of the recovery,"

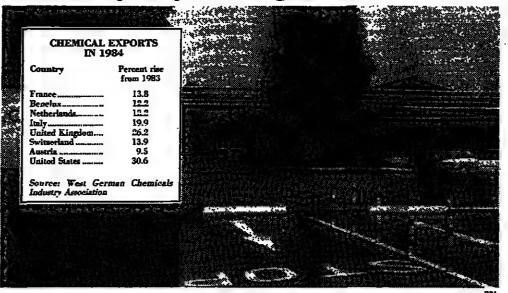
West Germany now exports more chemicals than it sells at home. It exceeded 50 percent for the first time last year as the dollar knocked out some of its U.S. competitors in foreign markets.

Sales last year rose to 141 billion DM, an increase of 11 percent. The export share, however, leapt by almost 17 percent, to 71.5 billion

The Bayer group's North American sales topped its West German sales by more than 10 percent last year, for instance, Only a minimal amount of chemicals was actually exported from Germany. The rest of the North American business was done by Bayer's own subsidiaries located there.

Bayer now is launching a second expansion drive in the United States, aimed particularly at phar-maceuticals and other high-tech health products. Among its investment plans is a new drug and biotechnology research laboratory in West Haven, Connecticut.

Foreign business was largely responsible for the growth in both Bayer's world sales (up 15 percent to 43 billion DM) and its parentto 43 billion DM) and its parent-company sales (up 11 percent, to by 1984, for instance, were 31 per-two. Exports to the United States on China in 1984, where sales in-company sales (up 11 percent, to by 1984, for instance, were 31 per-creased 25 percent. Although the



The Boehringer chemical plant in Hamburg.

But the U.S. market is not as

16.2 billion DM). Some 79 percent cent more than the previous year. of the Bayer group's world sales substantial as some of the other foreign markets. The United States Each of the three big chemical groups has world sales of more than 40 billion DM. Hoechst re-ported 41.3 billion DM in 1984,

while BASF's figure was 40.4 bil-Between them, the three parent Between them, the three parent 1984, for instance, did not even companies contributed about 50 reach 5 billion DM, less than to billion DM to West Germany's to- Italy (6.6 billion DM). tal turnover figure of 141 billion

up as soon as the dollar started to the biggest consumer (7.3 billion climb around May 1983, establish DM). ing an undeniable link between the

places only sixth in West Germany's top 10 chemical customers, with the top five being in the Euro-Exports to the United States in

ing profitability. Capacity utiliza-Almost half of West Germany's pared with well under 75 percent in M. chemical exports go to the Europe-Chemical exports began to pick an Community, with France being the down years of the early 1980s. and 1984 a record year, no one

Some of the export spotlight was

the moment, especially with the bouncing dollar. In one area of particularly poor profitability, plastics, German chemical companies have slashed capacity by about one-third in the past two to three years because of the world glut. Much of the reduction was from the closing of old plants that were uneconomic. Capacity utilization now is about 85 to 90 percent because of the loss of these plants and the economic up-

SWIDE.

sales (792.5 million DM) are rela-

tively modest, compared with the

size of the country and its popula-

tion now is about 85 percent, com-

Although 1983 was a good year

wants to say much about 1985 at

ther expansion of business to Chi- led to substantial losses.

With expected increases in plastic production in the Middle East and Canada, however, West German plastics producers still may have to close down more capacity in the next few years. The Arab countries are expected to take from 5 to 7 percent of the German market by about 1987.

The West Germans also are worried about expansion of plastic capacity in the European Community, having seen France and italy either not wanting to close down capacity or wanting to add new

conditions were much more nega-

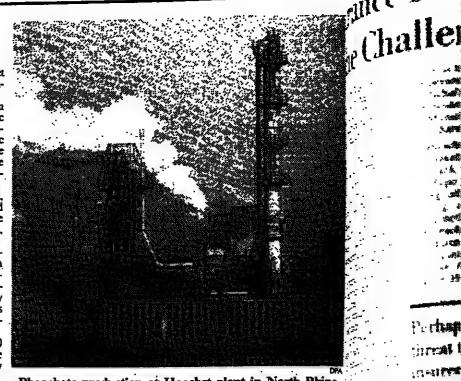
Now they see some European producers, in light of the economic upswing, wanting to add, for instance, more than 200,000 metric tons per year of linear polyethylene - a product that is expected to be supplied at less cost from the Mid-

Where fertilizers are concerned the European price war has caused tremendous problems to those companies intimately involved. particularly BASF.

The initial swamping of the German nitrogenous fertilizer market a couple of years ago by the Norwe-gians and the Dutch, whose fertilizer production was supported by subsidized natural-gas prices, has eased somewhat following a reduction in these subsidies. At one point imports reached 60 percent of demand, but that figure has since been reduced to slightly

above 50 percent. BASF was so heavily engaged in fertilizers that its only recourse was to face up to the flood of imports and lower prices, as did other West tion, West Germany expects a fur- German fertilizer producers. This

We have been able to cut these As chemical demand in West losses decisively," Mr. Albers, the Germany and the rest of the world chairman, reported at the end of chemical inter has picked up, German plants are 1984, explaining company efforts raw materials. being used more heavily, improv- to modernize, consolidate and rationalize production.



Phosphate production at Hoechst plant in North Rhine-Westphalia.

profitability in this area by increasing its sales in plant-protection products, such as fungicides and

"Plastics are booming again," a BASF spokesman said. "We are

The company made up for poor running at 100-percent capacity or

ance Inc

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1. (14%)

200

With these successes, the Ludwigshafen-based parent company was able to boost its sales revenue pesticides, and other agricultural was able to boost its sales revenue chemicals, and by doing well in 1984 by 17 percent, to 19.8 bilchemical intermediates and fiber lion DM. Its profit, before taxes 4 showed a 46.9-percent rise, to 1.32

- PEARL MARSHALL

Trade Profile: The Top 10 Partners

ercent	Country by Rank	Percent
		- 4-0000
12.6 9.6 8.6 8.3 7.7 7.0	1. Netherlands 2. France 3. Italy 4. Britain 5. United States 6. Benelux	12.2 10.6 7.9 7.7 7.2 6.6
5.0 2.7 2.2	7. Japan 8. Switzerland 9. Soviet Union 10. Austria	4.2 3.6 3.3 3.2
	8.6 8.3 7.7 7.0 5.3 5.0 2.7	8.6 3. Italy 8.3 4 Britain 7.7 5. United States 7.0 6. Benelux 5.3 7. Japan 5.0 8. Switzerland 2.7 9. Soviet Union

A Bavarian Accent on High Technology

(Continued From Page 9)

mans working for U.S. firms in the area. "American management knows how to plan and control costs; they are flexible and innovative," Mr. Prommer said. "And they believe it is important to get

Mr. Wolf ticks off the international companies that cluster in the Munich region as proof that it is a good place for ventures like Electronics 2000 to be: Texas Instruments, Siemens, Motorola, Intel, National and Fairchild, among others.

In the view of a specialist from the leading local bank, Bayerische Vereinsbank, which is just begin-ning to finance and assist some of these start-up firms, Bavaria is home to about 40 percent of West German software companies and distributors of components and software. Berlin, which has offered subsidies to draw high-tech firms, has been less successful and businessmen tend to avoid the high-unemployment smokestack regions like the Ruhr for electronics ventures. Only Baden-Würt-temberg, Bavaria's neighbor to the west, is as

important in the high-tech business.

Siemens alone is believed to buy 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$31.056 million) worth of components each year, in a total German market of about 3.8

Recent proof of the appeal of Munich was the

move of West Germany's largest home-grown computer firm, Nixdorf, to Munich, from Pader-

born, east of the Ruhr industrial basin.

The region around Munich brings together the life-style ingredients for high-tech industrial development: a famous university and technological institute, an intense cultural life, good schools, pleasant housing and great sports areas for skiers, climbers and swimmers. The relaxed Bavarian

manner is also part of the appeal,
Still slow to appear in Munich, compared with the United States, is the support system for new high-tech start-up firms. Mr. Prommer's consul-tancy, a handful of venture-capital sources, the timid attitude of bankers — this is not on the scale of Silicon Valley.

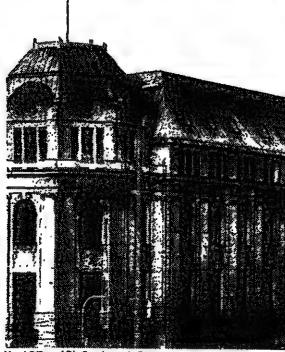
"What is happening is more a matter of adapting than of research and development," HermanWolf Richter, an independent computer-marketing consultant, said. "It is incorrect to talk of
Silicon Valley here, unless you use an enlarger."

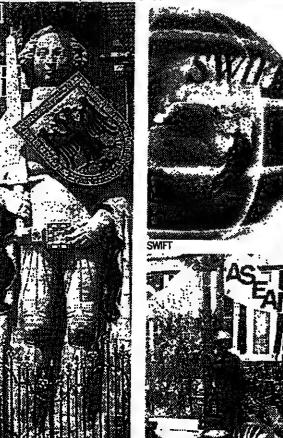
To help develop Munich's "Silizium-Tal," there
are three new projects for technology parks around
the city, in Neuperlach, Westend and the Euroindustriespark. The latter parts figure of difference in the

dustriepark. The latter puts firms of differing sizes. offering both hardware and software, under one

In this way, Munich seeks to add 20,000 electronics jobs by 1989 to the current 10,000.

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obliges us to work unremittingly to solve the problems in these areas. Bayer thinks of tomorrow today.



To the Challenge of the Titans a battle of the titans, pitting Deutrate government boards from West Berlin, But the regulators allowed

hst plant in North Rhite nning at 100-percent capani

hanks and insurance companies;

each is closely supervised by sepa-

Deutsche Bank to offer insurance

plans under certain conditions

(now copied by rival banks), there-

other challenge to the monopoly,

may be harder to brush off.

Deutsche Bank's 2-year-old pro-

ject links savings plans with a life-insurance cover. The bank's mo-

tives, according to a former

employee, were "need for new fund

sources cheaper than what could be

raised on bond or share or financial

markets." German banks are

hungry for funds to lend "because

Because Allianz is the dominant

a challenge to it," Yet, Deutsche

largest bank and the leading insur-er each hold major blocks in Beiers-

ings and cross-directorships be-

tween Deutsche Bank and Allianz

or Munich Re include Thyssen and

other German insurance firms with

but also typical of the industrial

Deutsche Bank actually opted to

the savings rate."

With these successes, the lagshafen-based parent compares able to boost its sales race companies.

1984 by 17 percent, to 1984 by 18 profit, before to signed your given the nature of ownership. Any -- PEARL MARSHall other chauenge as the companies, from foreign insurance companies,

echnology

rmany's largest home-gross dorf, to Munich, from Pade. thr industrial basin. d Munich brings together the for high-tech industrial dea of demographics and the decline in university and technological e cultural life, good school d great sports areas for she: insurer, Deutsche Bank's move, he uners. The relaxed Bavage said, "necessarily was perceived as of the appeal.

ear in Munich, compared we hank itself is the largest sharehold-is the support system for up are in Allianz with 7 percent, folfirms. Mr. Prommer's come lowed by the sister reinsurance of venture-capital source, to group, Munich Re. Then, too, the nkers — this is not on the see

ing is more a matter of aday dorf, manufacturers of adhesive and development. Herman tapes and cosmetics. Share-holdndependent computer-marks. d. "It is incorrect to talk of uniess you use an enlarge." Munich's "Silizium-Tal" the Hapag-Lloyd. Similar links bind cts for technology parks aroug other banks, and such tie-ins are not only legal in West Germany, lach, Westend and the Europ ter puts firms of differing spec ware and software, under on

nich seeks to add 20,000 de call in an insurance company to vive advice on how to handle the

MUNICH — The West German risk of its new savings vehicle. This cons, especially in view of our tra-financial services battle has subsid- was Berliner Lebensversicherungs- duionally close working relationcd - but other challenges to the gesellschaft, in which the leading ship with almost all inmsurance predominantly Munich-based Gershareholders turn out to be Allianz companies." He adds, "Our busiman insurance industry remain a and Munich Re, with 47,16 percent ness policy is based not on confronof its shares each.

Insurance Industry Is Rising

For a while, two years ago, it looked as if the West German fibeen taken up by others — Com-merzbank, Bayerische Vereinsbank nancial revolution would turn into and Hypo Bank, all savings banks, sche Bank against Enrope's largest among others - which now are insurance company, Allianz, Ger-man banks already have a wide offering insurance-linked plans. But, nonetheless, a compromise has range of services, taking deposits and lending, brokering and underwriting, acting as portfolio manag-ers and stock-market specialists, and—usually through subsidiaries example, Allianz owns a 7-percent stake in Hypo Bank and a share of writing mortgages.
One distinction remains between

> Perhaps a more serious threat to the insurers, in the

long term, is the challenge of the compension.

Privatbankiers Hauch, while another partnership bank, Sal. Op-penheum Jr. & Cie, owns control of Colonia and Nord-Stern insurance According to one banker, the

compromise stipulates that banks do not sell "insurance plans too aggressively but to use it as a defense, if the customer himself asks for an insurance-linked savings plan only." This enables all sides to avoid making too much of the major difference between a bank insurance policy and one sold by an insurance company; taxes. The savings-linked plans do not offer the tax breaks that rich policyholders get through buying insur-ance to earn interest and defer income. But insurance companies are being cautious about stressing this advantage of buying insurance, for fear that Born tax-reformers will decide to take the privilege away.

Although Deutsche and Commerzbank, as well as the Bavarian banks, have introduced insurance-linked plans, Dresdner Bank does not intend to do so, its speaker, Wolfgang Röller, said. "In contrast to several competitors, Dresdner Bank does not offer an insurance service," he said. "We are not convinced that there is lasting demand for 'insured savings plan.' We have thoroughly considered the pros and

tation but on cooperation with in-Deutsche Bank's initiative has surance companies, following the cen taken up by others — Comtween banking and insurance,"

Perhaps a more serious threat to the insurers, in the long term, is the challenge of the competition. Within West Germany, the cartel office been reached, and not too surpris- is seeking to increase the transparingly given the links between bank- ency and comparability of insuring and insurance in Germany. For ance plans, to enable policy-buyers to know to what they are subscribing. Banks like Bayerische Vereinsink are stressing the simple, readable policy that they are offering, in contrast to what an insurance company ombudsman calls "policy Greek." The director of the cartel office, Siegfried Klaue, has called for better information and more innovative policies.

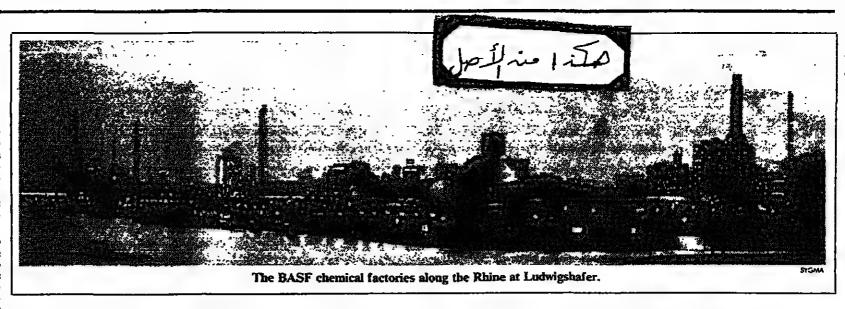
Meanwhile, in the European

Court of Justice, the EC Commission has brought a case against insurance regulators in West Germany (as well as in France, Denmark and the Netherlands) who are keeping out foreign insurance firms, thereby violating the free-establishment rules of the Community. Georg Büchner, president of the Organization of German Insurers and head of the Württemberg Fire Insurance Co., said that German insurers favor liberalization 'as long as protection of the customers is not harmonized downward to a lower 'Euro-level.' " Officials at Allianz, meanwhile, stress that some foreign insurance firms, through German subsidiaries (above all the Swiss companies). have managed to penetrate the

German market.

The problem was brought to the European Commission's attention by British insurance groups, frustrated at being kept out of German and other markets by protecting regulations. What angered the Brit-ish most was the Allianz attempt, subsequently defeated, to take control of Eagle Star, a British insurance company. Allianz's bid was defeated by a counterbid from British-American Tobacco, which yielded the German insurance firm what its press officer called "a 500million-DM consolation prize." Part of it has been invested since then in Riunione Adriatica di Sicurità of Milan, but the Munich insurance group says that it still is seeking a major acquisition, possi-

- VIVIAN LEWIS



Venture Capital Is Aiding High-Technology Firms

gener & Glaser, one of two elec- vastly oversubscribed. tronics companies brought to the Some experts feel that venture telephone" stock market in 1984 funding for new technology comby Portfolio Management, a new-panies should only come from the es specialist. The "telephone" market functions as a kind of un-nurturing process that has to be regulated over-the-counter system, undertaken by people better able to with no market maker, in the Ger- take risks. man share-trading establishment. The other 1984 Portfolio Man-

in January, was seeking protection a partner in an electronics firm, from its creditors by October, Since PCS. "The Porfolio Management several other new issues in con- business has done harm," he said, struction and brewing have also noting that his own firm has sought run into problems, the effect has other forms of funding from pri-been to cast a shadow on sound vate investors. firms that Portfolio Management brought to market, And, as a result, the new-issue path for small hightech companies has all but closed.

ny. Bernd Ertl, manager of Portlo- at this stage. The TRV group lio Management and a former (Treuband-Vermögensverwaltung) Bache broker, is generally praised for his courage, but many of his vidual accounts in German ven-supporters feel he went in over his ture-capital investments." Instead, head, both in getting company wealthy individuals, banks, insur-books audited and in judging high ance companies and foreign indus-technology. But Mr. Eril plans to trial companies and West German feels is still the best way for young vide the seed capital. firms to get funding, and he has two issues in preparation.

The last new-issue boom in Germany was in 1928," Mr. Eril together financing and entrepresaid. But "from 13,000 listed stocks neurs. Mr. Färber's firm, for examin 1932, Germany today has only

Having resisted the idea of new issues when Mr. Ertl's firm first launched them, the large West Ger- Another German high-tech invesbly in the United States. man banks now are imitating it — tor, also in Munich, is Helmut with a difference. In 1984, under Rausch, a former Nixdorf execu-

MUNICH - "German inves- top banking auspices, new-share istors want double security — not sues were offered for Nixdorf, just suspenders, but also a belt," Porsche, Bosch and Henkel. These according to Manfred Hegener, an are not traded on the "telephone" entrepreneur in high technology, exchange but on the regular stock Mr. Hegener is a partner in a markets and, like the Portfolio Munich chess-computer firm, He- Management new issues, they were

stock market at the end of a long

"Everybody always talks about venture capital, but few people unagement new issue, BCT, launched derstand it," said Eberhard Farber,

In fact, one adviser to start-up

firms, Count Albrecht Matuschka, who has a large venture-capital investment pool of 116 million Deut-For a small firm to go public is sche marks (\$38.5 million), specifiomewhat unusual in West Germa- cally rules out public shareholding "does not allow any private indi-

go on with new listings, which he multinationals like Siemens pro-Another Munich-based consultant, Alfred Prommer, set up a firm three years ago precisely to bring ple, got funding from Harald Quandt, who owns 25 percent of PCS and is heir to the BMW for-

tune, arranged by Mr. Prommer.

With shrewd investors, institutional funds, the occasional grant from the state or federal governments and the emerging technology mutual funds, it may no longer be true that entrepreneurs have problems raising money in West Germany. (There is also the Economic Community's Esprit program, which provides funding for small or medium-sized high-tech firms.)

Mr. Farber estimates that 700 million Deutsche marks have been collected for investment, including 50 million from Citibank, but that only 20 million to 30 million at most have been invested to date.

The situation, in fact, has changed in the last two years. Werner Wolf of Electronic 2000, a successful Portfolio Management new issue, sought working capital in 1981 and was turned down by the banks. "Bayerische Vereinsbank actually sent us to Erd," Mr. Wolf

The Munich-based bank subsequently has beefed up its commercial lending for technology, but Mr. four times this year's expected Farber, who has received a loan from the bank, said: "There is still not much understanding of tech-nology or how technological companies work. Banks are better with

tive, who has become a venture a big house, with big machines."

Capitalist.

Getting money from big companies is not always the answer, either, Helmut Kirschner, of the TRV group, described what hap-

so good, how come we didn't invent

ourselves?

Government venture-capital funds are often small, giving companies a maximum of \$00,000 Deutsche marks to develop a new product or company. In Mr. Farber's view, it takes three to five times that amount to get into production and marketing

So, despite the available funding. there is still no real comparison with high-tech financing on the California scale, Mr. Färber cites the case of PCS's archrival, Sun of Palo Alto, California, to show the difference. Both firms had about \$10 million in turnover in 1983 and they expect to double that this year. But Sun got \$5 million in start-up capital and secondary bank financing of \$50 million. Then Kodak ught 7 percent of Sun for \$20 million, capitalizing the whole at

There is no possibility of getting that kind of money in Germa-Mr. Färber said. Mr. Prommer attributed the difman investor, "He is more interested in tax write-offs, building houses or financing ships," he said.

Count Matuschka agrees that tax pens: "Siemens will say, If this is laws and charges for social insurance hinder entrepreneurship. "If an investor subscribes to a life-insurance annuity, he can get a 6percent return, tax free, in 12 years," he said. "If you are silly enough to start a firm and hire people, your margin may equal 2 percent and your tax rate will be 70 percent."

Firms like his and Mr. Prommer's actually belp in corporate tax planning to reduce the bite from the very high basic corporate rate. "Big companies cut taxes by creating provisions, but small firms don't know how and can't afford

tax advice," Mr. Prommer said. Other consultancy services to start-up companies might cover foreign-exchange management, interest management and presenting the books. In addition, almost all start-up firms need marketing advice. Financing consultants, therefore, take on a broader role than merely putting up money; they can address problems that the new-is-sue method of Portfolio Management could not handle.

CONTRIBUTORS

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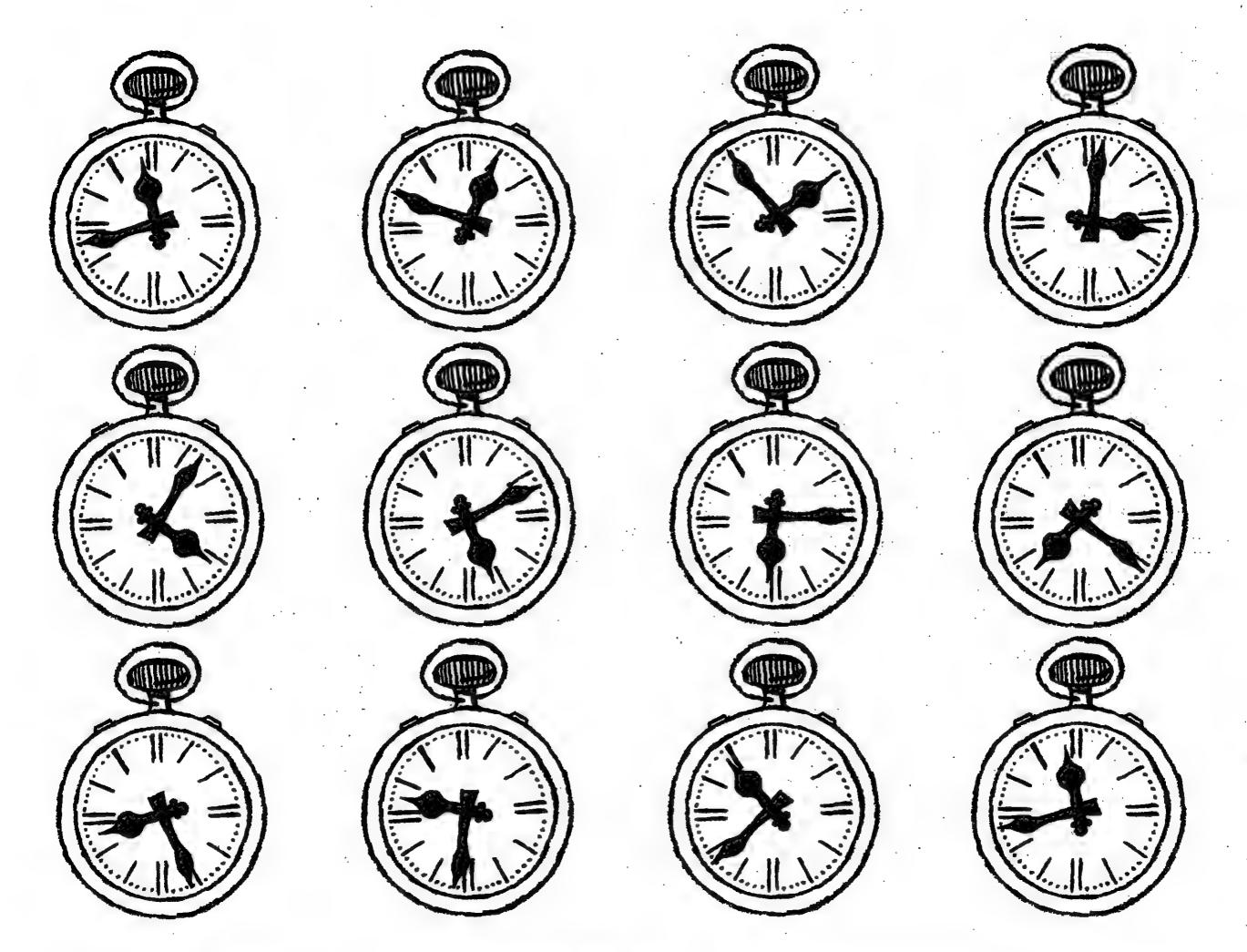
ULI SCHMETZER is a journalist based in

HENRY TANNER is a staff correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.





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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1985

WASHINGTON - Production at U.S. factories, mines and utilities

rose 0.3 percent last month follow-

ing a decline in February, the gov-

ernment reported Tuesday, In a separate report, the Com-

merce Department said housing

construction surged 16.2 percent

last month, the biggest gain in al-

most two years, as an increase in apartment building reversed a big drop in construction in February.

Applications for building per-

mits, a barometer of future activity, climbed 10.9 percent in March fol-

lowing a 2.4-percent decline in February, Commerce said.

The report on production by the Federal Reserve Board said the in-

crease in March erased a revised

0.2-percent drop in February. That

decline, which was originally re-ported as a steeper 0.5-percent drop, had been blamed on weather-related plant shutdowns.

The increase left industrial pro-

duction at 165.4 percent of its 1967 base. While production is 2.9 per-cent higher than a year ago, it is still slightly below its 1984 peak of 166

percent, which was reached last

The March activity included a 0.5-

percent gain in the manufacture of durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, and a 0.2-

Production of autos and auto-

U.S. Output Up

0.3%; Housing

Starts Soar 16%

annual rate of 8.3 million units, up from a rate of 8.2 million units in

Production of business equip-

ment was the only major category showing a decline, the Fed said. The 0.2-percent drop, which fol-

lowed a 0.1-percent decline in Feb-

ruary, was blamed on further reductions in demand for oil- and

Mines increased production by 0.3 percent following a 1.6-percent decline in February, the Fed said.

Meanwhile, the Commerce De-

partment said construction of new

homes climbed to a seasonally ad-

justed annual rate of 1.895 million

units in March after an 11.8-per-

cent decline in construction activi-

The swings in both months oc-

curred in apartment activity. In

March, construction of apartments

with five or more units jumped 53.5

percent following a February de-

Construction of apartments with two to four units rose 17.9 percent

last month following a 9.5-percent

overall construction was the largest

since a 17.7-percent jump in May

economy to be healthy, still grow-

ty in February.

cline of 39.6 percent.

decline in February.

August.

The March gain represented a widespread pickup in activity, the Fed reported.

Occurrent in Protonary.

Construction of single-family homes was up 2.3 percent in March to a seasonally adjusted annual total of 1.15 million units, following

Manufacturing plants increased an even larger 5.9-percent increase in February.

In a 0.2-percent February decline.

The 16.2-percent increase in

last three or more years, and a 0.2-percent rise in production of non-durable goods.

Commenting on the two reports, Larry Speakes, the presidential spokesman, said they "show the

motive products rose 0.4 percent in ing and still producing new jobs at March as cars were assembled at an a record rate."

In the First Quarter of 1985

1983.

gas-well drilling equipment.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Staff Working From Home **Cuts Costs for Companies**

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

ARIS - Those days when you hate your boss and are sick of working nine to five, working at home seems like the ideal solution. Peopleless offices may never become a reality, but cheaper and increasingly sophisticated micro-computers have encouraged some innovative companies to send their managers home.

Proneering companies include Rank Xerox Ltd., a British subsidiary of Xerox Corp. of the United States. This has 48 "networkers," as the workers at home are called. F International Ltd., a British computer-services company, has 650 out of 850 employees working from home, and International Computers Ltd., also of Britain, has 200 full staff members working from

Loneliness lurks

behind the new

freedom of

managers.

home. In a bid to follow suit, Hewlett-Packard Corp. of the United States also is advertising for workers to work from

There are two formulas for managers working from home. F International and ICL managers are full-time employees. Rank Xerox

networkers, on the other hand, are part-time free-lancers who do to treceive social security and other company benefits. They get a suc- to two-year contract, a fully computerized office at home and are encouraged to develop other business in addition to the contract they have with Rank Xerox. All networkers set up their

Whether adopting the networker or full-time staffer formula, companies can reduce overhead costs by cutting office-bound staff. Rank Xerox has even closed one of its London offices.

HE networker formula involves other savings for companies. Rank Xerox estimates that a free-lance networker who costs the company £10,000 (about \$12,700) would cost £17,000 as a staff member. Arguably, a networker who knows the company may be more efficient than an outside consultant. It is also easier and probably cheaper to get rid of a networker than it

Rank Xerox estimates the project, which was started in 1981, has been a success and plans to increase the number of networkers to 150. "We must expect there will be failures, but we have not had any so far," says Phil Judkins, manager (Britain) of management services at Rank Xerox.

Rank Xerox judges the success of the project by the number of

networkers that have managed to grow, in two to four years, from a one-man, free-lance operation with only a contract with Rank Xerox to a small business. Out of 48 networkers, five networkers now have small businesses with annual sales of £100,000 or more. However, not all Rank Xerox's networkers have struck it rich.

Some estimate they are making the same or a little less money as when they were on staff with Rank Xerox. What Rank Xerox has found most difficult is getting managers who are still in the office and networkers to work well together. Networkers were so well trained in negotiating skills that the

company ended up paying more for their services.
"It was Lions 10, Christians 0. They just walked all over our managers," says Mr. Judkins of Rank Xerox, referring to networkers. "The staff managers were seeing these guys going out with all this freedom and making lots of money and were saying.

"Why not me"." Why not me."

There is no doubt that working from home means greater recedom whether you are a networker on a contract or a company staff member. But loneliness is not larking far behind. Recognizing the problem, Rank Xerozinas tried in the problem, Rank Xerozinas tried in the corporate family.

"I felt very isolated during the first few weeks until I realized I had an emotional and business foundation with Rank Xeroz,"

says Roger Walker, president of Chamberlains (85) Ltd., a (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on April 16, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates at

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France Signs Pact In China

\$271-Million Job For Phones Is Set

PARIS — France is to sell 25 billion francs (\$271.4 million) worth of telephone equipment and manufacturing ability to China, Edith Cresson, France's minister of industry and foreign trade, said Tuesday.

The accord, signed in Beijing, covers the provision of 500,000 telephone lines, the construction of a plant to manufacture telephone exchanges and telecommunications equipment, Mrs. Cresson said in Beijing.

France will also provide 1.7 bil-lion francs in mixed credits to help China finance its purchases, the French government said.

The accord for telephone equip-ment sales will boost France's aim to more than double its trade with China by 1990.

Mrs. Cresson, who was flying home Tuesday night after a six-day visit to China, was speaking to reporters after signing a new five-year bilateral trade agreement with her Chinase contracts. with her Chinese counterpart, Zheng Tuobin.

Mrs. Cresson said France was set on a path of lasting cooperation with China and was committed to transferring advanced technology

Bilateral trade was worth \$623 million in 1984, with French ex-ports totaling \$243 million and im-ports totaling \$380 million, accordng to French government figures. Our goal is to more than double our (1984 trade) exchanges by

1990," Mrs. Cresson said. Referring to the telephone equipment contract, Mrs. Cresson said it followed a sale earlier this year of exchanges with a capacity of 100,000 lines for Beijing. She did not name the French suppliers involved in the latest contract.

The previous contract was made by the state-controlled Cie. Générale d'Eléctricité, which said in February it was negotiating to build an exchange manufacturing plant in

Separately, Mrs. Cresson and Airbus industrie also announced the formal signing in Beijing of a contract for China to buy three wide-body twin-ingraed A310-200 aircraft from the European consor-

The contract, concluded in February, allows for delivery of two of the airbuses in June this year and the third in May 1986. The contract was Airbus Industrie's first ever in

discussed in Beijing the building of two nuclear-power reactors in China's Guangdong province.



Former Texaco Inc. refinery acquired by Trinidad and Tobago for \$189.2 million.

Trinidad, Reluctantly, Buys Refinery

By Joseph Treaster
New York Times Service
MIAMI — With world oil prices down and many refineries being closed, the government of Trinidad and Tobago has rejuctantly bought the sprawling Texaco refinery on the east coast of

The government agreed to buy the money-losing refinery, officials say, to save more than 3,000 jobs and to stave off shock waves that would have been sent through the economy by a closure.

"We didn't want to take over Texaco," said

Ronald Jay Williams, Trinidad and Tobago's minister of state enterprises in a recent interview in

Trinidad. "They told us they were leaving," be said. "We had no choice."

As Prime Minister George M. Chambers and Texaco executives were signing the purchase agreement at the end of March, Exxon was formally closing its refinery in nearby Araba and Royal/ Dutch Shell and Curaçao were discussing the fu-ture of the Shell refinery in Curaçao. Royal/Dutch had announced earlier that because of continuing losses it would have to close the refinery unless the

government bought two-thirds of the operation. Refineries have been shutting down not only because of the oversupply of oil on internations

where it is produced or where it is sold.

Government officials in Curação say they are no more eager to buy a refinery than was the government in Trinidad. But, like the Trinidadians, they re worried about the social and political impact of

they never seriously considered buying the Exxon

"The question never came up because of the massive investment that would have been needed," said Henry Croes, one of Aruba's political leaders.

markets but because many companies say they find it more cost effective to reline crude either The Caribbean refineries were built mainly to

produce fuel oil for utility companies and factories in the northeastern United States. But these cus-tomers have reduced their needs through conservation and, in some cases, have shifted to cleaner burning and less expensive natural gas. The refineries, some built more than 50 years ago, also find difficult to compete with more efficient modern

thousands of jobs being lost.

Officials in Aruba, which has a population of 65,000 compared with 1.2 million in Trinidad, said

Mr. Croes said in a telephone interview that Aruba was still hoping to find an operating compa-

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 4)

Citicorp Raised Profit 24% Sweden May Cancel Euroyen Loan

"dumping operations" by Japanese clined to be named said Sumitomo TOKYO — Sweden has said it institutions, which they are worried does not regard the spread as low, may cancel plans for the first Eur-could result if the pricing for the given Sweden's good creditworthi-

may cancel plans for the first Euroyen syndicated loan for 100 billion yen (\$398.4 million) if 12 maor Japanese banks do not make a commitment by Thursday to participate, Tokyo banking sources

said Tuesday.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd. which won
the mandate to arrange the 10-year
revolving facility by underwriting
the entire amount, is now seeking sub-underwriters among other Jap-

Sumitomo officials declined to comment on the negotiations with Sweden.

But a loan officer at one major Mrs. Cresson said she had also Japanese bank said the 12 banks are not prepared to participate. He said the 12 want to avoid gin is too narrow.

accusations from abroad of

initial syndicated loan on the Euroyen market is unrealistically low.

or). Euroy Peter Engestroem, director of the sued. Swedish National Debt Office, asked to meet with loan managers

sources said. Mr. Engestroem is in Japan to

Samurai bond. The 12 banks have told Sumitomo that the loan's interest mar-

However, one banker who de- sues only since April 1.

Despite this, the 12 banks believe

The facility, scheduled to be the spread should be at least 14signed next month, carries an inter- percent over Libor, although they est rate at 1/2-percent above the concede that it is difficult to give London interbank offered rate (Li-price comparisons as no syndicated Euroyen loans have yet been is-

One banker quoted Mr. Enges-troem, who could not be reached from the 12 banks. Tuesday, the for comment, as telling potential syndicate members that Sweden currently has no need for yen but sign an accord for a 50-billion-yen offered to make a long-term Eurstart the market.

Japan's Finance Ministry has allowed syndications of Euroyen is-

and fees. Citicorp reported a net of \$277 illion, or \$2.02 a share, for the

share, a year earlier. Net interest revenue rose 25 per- lion, or \$2.36 a share, a year ago.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches economy and a somewhat lessening NEW YORK — Citicorp, a U.S. of interest rates here in the United bank-holding company, said Tues- States and in other important econday that its first-quarter net rose 24
percent from a year ago, primarily
because of increases in revenue
from interest-earning investments

annual meeting.
Citicorp is the holding company
for the second largest U.S. bank.
Separately, Bankers Trust New first three months of 1985, compared with \$223 million, or \$1.64 a or \$2.74 a share, from \$74.1 mil-

cent to \$1.23 billion while revenue from fees and commissions was up 27 percent to \$462 million, the first three months was up 8.2 percent to \$73.5 million, or \$1 a share. "The strong results reflect con-tinued improvement of the world's share, a year earlier. (AP, UPI)

Bid by Turner for CBS Inc. Is Expected This Week

By Sally Bedell Smith

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Ted Turner, the Atlanta-based broadcast and cable television entrepreneur, is expected to announce a bid this week to take

over CBS Inc., broadcast industry and Wall Street sources have said. The announcement, one source familiar with the plan said, would be timed to follow the CBS annual meeting in Chicago Wednesday, and it could occur either Wednes-

day or Thursday morning. One source with knowledge of the negotiations between Mr. Turner and his investment bankers said Monday that Mr. Turner had hired a financial public relations firm, Doremus & Co., to help plan

Dollar Is Lower In N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK - The dollar, helped somewhat by encouraging U.S. economic data, recovered Tuesday from early morning lows in New York, but still closed down from Monday's closing levels.

After opening at 3,0140 Deutsche marks and dipping to 3.0040, the dollar recovered to close at 3.0220, up from Monday's close of 3.021. The British pound closed at \$1.2830, up from \$1,2760. In London, the pound closed at \$1.2740, down from Monday's close of \$1.2765. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 3.009 marks, down from 3.030 Monday.

Other late dollar rates in New York Tuesday compared with late rates Monday, were: 2.5170 Swiss francs, down from 2,5260; 9.1950 French francs, down from 9.215, and 1,928 Italian lira, down from 1,933.

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Alan Quinby, senior vice presi-dent of Doremus, declined com-following a speech to securities anment on the report.

Mr. Turner's secretary in Atlanta said he was unavailable for com- run CBS, Mr. Wyman said, "be- ber of matters." CBS stock rose \$5.25 a share Monday, to \$109, but remained be-low its recent high of \$114 and far

below what Mr. Turner is expected The sources said he would offer at least \$175 a share but added that

the market might value his securities, presumably including so-called junk bonds, at only \$130 to \$150 a share. The stock of the Turner Broad-

casting System was bid at \$24.50 Monday, up 50 cents from Friday. There were also rumors in the investment community Monday that CBS was preparing a defensive maneuver, either a "friendly"

merger or a plan to take the company private. William Lilley 3d, a senior vice president of CBS, reiterated his previously stated position that the company "has no plans to sell the company, take the company pri-vate, merge the company or liqui-

date the company." He added: "We intend to fulfill our ambitions as an independent company and we believe we have the resources to do it. We don't know what Turner is intending other than his long-stated desire to own a network company. Last month, Thomas H. Wyman,

chairman of CBS, attacked Mr.

Carlyle



Mr. Turner was unqualified to cause he doesn't have the con-

However, one member of the CBS board, Walter Cronkite, the former anchorman of "The CBS Evening News," said recently that he could not prejudge what Mr. Turner might do at CBS.

"It might be very much like be-coming president of the United States," Mr. Cronkite said. "Maybe the office makes the man. He has proved flexible in the past. What he says he is going to do and what he

does are not always the same." Investment banking sources said that Mr. Turner began working with E.F. Hutton & Co. after he and Shearson Lehman Brothers parted company in the middle of last week.

Daniel Good, executive vice president, director and head of mergers and acquisitions for Hut-

TAPMAN MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS.

PERFORMANCE RESULTS FOR COMPTREND II BEGINNING EQUITIES OF \$100,000 ON JANUARY I OF EACH YEAR

after all charges:

IN 1981: +137% IN 1982: +32% IN 1983: --24% IN 1984: --34% APRIL 11 1985 EQUITY STOOD AT U.S. \$91,061.43

Cell or write Royall Frazier at TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and Portiotio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005 212-269-1041

say: "Mr. Turner is a client of ours.

According to investment banking sources familiar with last week's negotiations, Shearson Leh-man withdrew from pursuing a hostile takeover of CBS after Mr. Turner decided not to take on a corporate pariner.

He is known to us and we have been working with him on a num-

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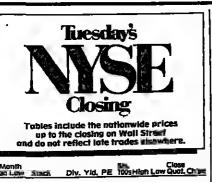
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LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas —
Another small securities firm, Collins Securities Corp., closed its
doors Friday.
The office of the Arkansas Securities Commissioner and Tuesday. AMEX Highs-Lows April 16 Estimated total vel. 2,304 Calls: Mon. vel. 2,740 open int. 37,547 Puts: Mor. vel. 2,402 open int. 72,429 Source: CME. The office of the Arkansas Securities Commissioner said Tuesday that Collins' closing relates to its transactions with Brokers Capital of Chicago. Brokers Capital is a securities dealer that halted operations last week because of losses stemming from the collapse of yet another securities dealer, Bevill, Bresler & Schulman Asset Management Corp. of New Jersey.

Bevill Bresler last week filed for protection from its creditors under federal bankruptcy laws. The Securities and Exchange Commission also charged Bevill Bresler with fraud for allegedly misrepresenting its financial condition. DuplexPres ionics PL19 764pf TostyBk A GlantFood LehighPr s Soundriv po Tejon Ruch S&P 100 Index Options April 15 Producer Prices Rise in Italy Retuers

ROME — Producer prices in Italy rose 0.8 percent in February after a 1.4-percent rise in January and a 1.0-percent increase in February, 1984, the government said Tuesday.

LUMBER (CME)
130,000 dr. 5 per 1,000 bd. ft
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1820,000 75.90 73.75 73.15 73.20 74.00 74.70 75.55 29.14 28.22 27.92 27.65 27.64 27.60 27.45 27.45 27.45 (Indexes compiled shartly before marker close SP COMP, INDEX (CME) points and cards 189.10 155.10 Jun 182.40 184.25 181.25 183.45 192.70 156.10 Lun 182.40 184.25 181.25 183.45 192.70 156.10 Sep 182.80 187.63 184.71 186.70 194.80 175.70 Dec 189.29 192.73 182.71 194.75 194.80 179.20 172.70 194.80 179.20 172.30 194.80 172.70 192.20 172.30 Prev. Day Open Int. 52.99 197.77 VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and coatts 217.90 183.73 Sep 201.40 202.90 200.90 203.90 172.70 183.73 Sep 201.40 202.90 200.90 203.90 Est. Sales Prev. Day Open Int. 5.255 off 38 NYSE COMP, INDEX (NYFE) points and cents 171.90 172.90 **Commodity Indexes** . 960,40 f 1,886,90 N.A. N.A. Cash Prices April 16 **Asian Commodities** Tue 1,37 0,45 473,00 213,00 79-80 20-21 71-74 6,1082 0,45-47 117-119 4,515 4518 2118 26-26 26 26-26

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London Metals

April 16

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NYSE Highs-Lows April 16

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP **INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Troubled Eastern Posted**

CALLED TO SERVICE STREET STREE

profit for the Miami-based airline, which lost \$362.4 million from 1981 through 1984, Eastern earned

Record Net in First Quarter Compiled by One Staff From Disputches sults to stronger passenger traffic, NEW YORK — Eastern Air cost controls and the March strike Lines said Tuesday it earned \$24.3 against Pan American World Airmillion, or 35 cents a share, in the ways, which helped divert passenfirst quarter of 1985, against a gers to Eastern. The results also \$28.1-million loss a year earlier, included an extraordinary credit of Revenue rose 13.6 percent, to \$1.22 \$1.68 million for tax-loss carryfor-billion, from \$1.07 billion. ward and a \$28.9-million reserve

The results were Eastern's best for employee profit-sharing, ever for any quarter and marked Meanwhile, Eastern's machinists ever for any quarter and marked Meanwhile, Eastern's machinists the third consecutive quarterly unexpectedly rejected Monday a three-year contract that union negotiators had accepted. The machinists joined Eastern's flight at-\$3.6 million and \$10.7 million in tendants in rejecting new contracts the third and fourth quarters of that were agreed to in principle earlier this year. Eastern's third major labor group, its pilots, ratiman, attributed the improved rethat were agreed to in principle earlier this year. Eastern's third

Wheeling Files For Chapter 11

federal bankruptcy law after failing to win concessions from

for its financial plight.

PITTSBURGH - Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. said Thesday that it would seek protection from creditors under

The company, in a statement given to reporters before a news conference, blamed the United Steelworkers of America union

Under Chapter 11, a company voluntarily seeks a court's protection from creditors while it tries to reorganize its fi-

Rhône-Poulenc Net Soared 200-Fold in '84

By Axel Krause

PARIS — Rhône-Poulenc, the state-owned chemical company that is France's biggest, said Tuesday that net increased nearly 200-fold last year, to 1.98 billion francs (about \$198 million), from 98 million francs in 1083 lion francs in 1983.

Sales last year rose 18 percent, to a record 51.2 billion francs, The results continued the com-

pany's turnaround from a loss of 844 million francs in 1982. But Lock Le Floch-Prigent, the compa-my's chairman, said Tuesday that first-quarter sales showed a smaller rate of gain than year-earlier results

lion francs, compared with a 22-percent rise in the year-earlier peri-od. He did not provide a He said the company's textile first-quarter earnings projection.

Mr. Le Floch said he expected Floch said.

more difficult."

Mr. Le Floch told reporters and financial analysts that first-quarter sales rose 9.5 percent, to 14.36 billion frames. and that the second quarter looks that a weaker dollar will make larg-

division, which accounted for 3.3 A vigorous U.S. conomic recovery and the high dollar fueled expansion "to the advantage of world chemical companies," Mr. Le Floch said. He noted that 14 percent of Rhône-Poulenc's sales last year were in dollars, second to the rose to 3.17 billion francs in 1984. French franc, which accounted for from 1.33 billion francs and 7 percent of sales the year before, Mr. Le

Nippon Credit Bank Changes Key Managers

By Brenda Hagerry International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS PEOPLE

LONDON - Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. has announced changes in the top management of its of-fices in Paris, Frankfurt and Lon-manager of Hongkong Bank in

The Tokyo-based bank said Hi-toshi Takahashi has been named chief representative of its Paris of- brand, who is retiring. fice, succeeding Yoichiro Kawamoto, who was transferred to Tokyo as deputy general manager of the international finance coordina-

In Frankfurt, Kenjiro Fushimi was promoted to chief representative from representative. He takes over from Kozo Ogawara, who has become deputy general manager of the bank's business division No. 7 in Tokyo. Toichi Danno, managing director and general manager of Nippon's London branch is returning to the head office as managing director. He is succeeded by Yasu shi Sakashita, who will hold the titles of director and general manager, Mr. Sakashita formerly was

general manager of the internation-al finance division in Tokyo. Hirosuke Sakai, a deputy general manager of the London branch, is returning to Tokyo, where he take up the post left vacant by Mr. Saka-

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. said David Jaques, chief executive of its operations in Malaysia, will move to the Hong Kong bead office as an executive director to succeed Roy Munden, who is retiring at the end of November,

Richard Orgill, currently an assistant general manager in Hong Kong, will become chief executive duction, for Chevron USA Inc.'s

in Malaysia. In addition, Colin manager of Hongkong Bank in New York, will move to Bombay to take up the post of chief executive, India. He will succeed Alec Gilli-

Chevron Petroleum (U.K.) Ltd., has appointed Charles M. Smith managing director. He moves to London from Lagos, where he was tion division. Mr. Takahashi was managing director of Gulf Oil Co. manager of the bank's securities division in Tokyo. (Nigeria) Ltd., a post in which he is succeeded by C.B. Cox. Mr. Cox formerly was general manager of Gulf Oil Zaire, Mr. Smith succeeds Goris.

western region.

Iyo Bank Ltd. has opened a representative office in London which will cover Britain and continental Europe. The London office is headed by Futoshi Endo and Kazuo Kikuchi, chief representative and They both previously were in the bank's international division in To-

Philips NV, the Dutch electronies group, said Constant Busch will become director of corporate finance on May !, succeeding J.H.

U.S. \$100,000,000

National Westminster BankPLC

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1994

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 16th April, 1985 to 16th October, 1985 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 95% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 16th October, 1985 against Coupon No. 13 will be

By Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

Staff Work From Home

(Continued from Page 17)

management consulting company. When Mr. Walker formed his oneman limited company in 1981, he had set 1985 as the year of reckoning which explains the name of the company. He now has 33 employees and annual sales of £250,000.

"Comradeship is something one does miss, you can't go in in the morning have a coffee and complain. You need a specific temperament to work on your own. A lot of people would be on the verge of a acryous breakdown," says John El-iis, director of J&J Ellis Associates Ltd., a one-man operation. Before leaving Rank Xerox, Mr. Ellis controlled all of Rank Xerox's international facilities. He is now project director for Rank Xerox's new headquarters near London.

Working from home can also make one feel that one is missing out on important changes in the company. I like working at home but I miss the possibility of bounc- pected losses of the refinery. ing ideas off people and the intel-lectual challenge of pushing paid Texaco \$189.2 million — \$98 through change in a large organiza-tion," says Roy Johnson, who is be delivered in petroleum products about to expand his one-man train-over 10 months. Texaco retained its ing and management consulting most productive offshore oil fields company, Workways Ltd. When and two other undeveloped off-

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

ECU 150,000,000

Crédit Foncier de France

93/8 Guaranteed Bonds Due 1995

Payment of principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

The Republic of France

The First Boston Corporation

UBS Securities Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Swiss Bank Corporation International

Trinidad, Reluctantly, Buys Money-Losing Oil Refinery

(Continued from Page 17) ny to revive the Exxon refinery, but that prospects seemed dim.

Unlike most other islands in the stepping up the amount of crude oil Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago produce their own oil. They do not some technical improvements. produce enough crude to efficiently run the Texaco refinery and the refinery that the government has been operating for some time. Still, even limited production capability makes the operation of a refinery more feasible for Trinidad than for

In the negotiations that fol-lowed, the government agreed to take full possession of the refinery. but insisted upon getting some of Texaco's oil wells and mineral rights - assets which the Trinidadians hoped might offset the ex-

million in cash and the balance to working for Rank Xerox, Mr. shore tracts. Mr. Chambers said Johnson was international manag- negotiations would continue for

April 2, 1985

Many in the government believe that Trinidad can stem the refin-

Critics, however, say they believe the government is in for huge

Some think that even making a profit may not be out of the ques-

Aruba or Curação, oil experts say. A little more than two years ago, government officials say, Texaco	Gold Options (prices in \$/ex.)					
proposed to sell Trinidad and To-	П	Prince	May	Ag	No.	
bago three-quarters of its refinery as a condition to keeping it run- ning. In the negotiations that fol- lowed, the government agreed to		RRSARRA	2572 100125 151100 155700 155475 17513	250775 200-200 1500-450 11.501300 825-975 400-750	775375 2753425 1825200 1500-1450 1700-1350	
take full possession of the refinery, but insisted upon getting some of Texaco's oil wells and mineral rights — assets which the Trinida- dians hoped might offset the ex-		1, Qu 1211		s-Blace Switzerla	214 S.A 4	

PUBLICNOTICE

Major

DISPOSAL AUCTION of several hundred exceptionally

fine and medium quality, handmade

rugs and runners... and others from the more important weaving centres of the East.

Included are many antiques, silks, kelims, nomadics and other unusual items,

not generally to be found on the home market. This merchandise is the property of a number of principal direct importers in the U.K., which has been cleared from H.M. Customs & Excise bond, to be disposed of at nominal or no reserve for immediate cash realisation. Every item guaranteed authentic. Expert advice available at time of viewing.

To be transferred from bonded warehouses and offered at the: Portman Hotel, Portman Square, London W1

on SUNDAY 21st APRIL at 2.30pm Viewing from noon same day Payment: cash, cheque or all major credit cards.

Auctioneers A Wellesley Briscoe & Partners Ltd., 67/68 New Bond Street, London W1.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



£75,000,000

PHILIP MORRIS CREDIT CORPORATION

111/8% Bonds due 1995

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Barclays Bank Group

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Daiwa Europe Limited

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Grindlay Brandts Limited

Amro International Limited

Hambros Bank Limited

Nomura International Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Lehman Brothers International

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Orion Royal Bank Limited

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Sumitomo Finance International

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

April 1985

NEW ISSUE

Morgan Stanley & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Salomon Brothers Inc

Deutsche Bank Capital

Sogen Securities Corporation

FORBES PO BBZ GRANG CAYMAN Lender Agent 61-33-3513

April 16

(E (KCST)

Commodity Indexes

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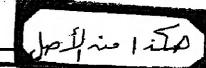
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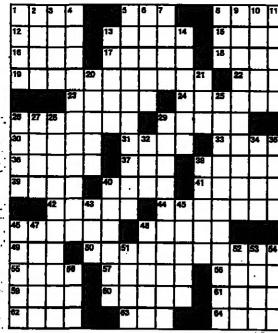
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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

DENNIS THE MENACE



'Where to you keep your spare?"

TOMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee **PURUS ERECK** CATBUD WHAT A PERSON WHO SPENDS TOO MUCH TIME STUDYING CERAMICS MIGHT ENDUPAS. **SWORDY**

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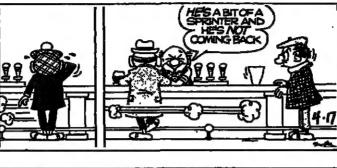






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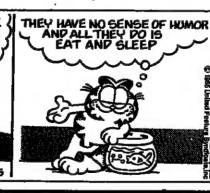
ANDY CAPP













A LITTLE

PLAY ON

WORDS

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seed-production centers for major crops, the World Bank announced.

One loan, for \$80 million, will develop drinking water for six million villagers in the outskirts of Beijing and in the provinces of Liaoning, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Zhejiang, the announcement, issued Monday, said. This project, costing a total of \$210 million, will also utilize local and central government funds, plus \$1.5 million from West Germany, it added.

rare exceptions) it is better than any other." He did not include critics, but he might now. Among those gathered for two years of conversations about literature in Princeton, from 1949 to 1951 were Francis Fergusson, John Berryman, Delmore Schwartz, R. P. Blackmur, Ernst Robert Curtius, Erich Auerbach, Jacques Maritain, René Wellek and Allen Tate. They were terrific talkers, discussing literature, and the record of their talk might well make one impatient of other people's conversation for a while. Here their talk is recounted by Robert Fitzgerald, the poet and translator, who knows how to say what he wants to. From the excitement of his account one

BOOKS

might guess Fitzeerald thought the high point was Fergusson talking about Dante but he says it came with Maritain on the origins of poetry, presentations that eventually turned into the book "Creative Intuition in Art and Poetry." Maritain's eloquence may have been even more brilliant in his seminars than in that great book: "Poetry proceeds from the totality of man, sense, imagination, intellect, love, desire, instinct, blood and spirit together." In what sense, then could poetry be called a form of knowledge?"

ENLARGING THE CHANGE:

By Robert Fitzgerald. 249 pp. \$19.95.

Reviewed by D. J. R. Bruckner

17 Cushing Hall, 360 Huntington Avenue,

WILLIAM HAZLITT thought "the conversation of authors is not so good as

might be expected, but, such as it is (and with

Criticism 1949-1951

Boston, Mass. 02115.

Northeastern University Press.

"The poet,' he said, 'knows himself only on the condition that things resound in him, and that in him, at a single awakening, they and he come forth together out of sleep

There are enough fertile ideas in this small volume to keep a clever mind occupied for a long time, but there is also rich entertainment, in lightning glimpses of the seminar participants. One evening several people disputed Auerbach's interpretation of a Bandelaire poem and John Berryman exploded at all of them: "Either I do not understand this poem or there has been a series of violent misconceptions. . . . Here is my interpretation for what it is worth, though I do not see how it can be

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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Even Fitzgerald can cut. He refers to one young philosopher who evidently annoyed him The Princeton Seminars in Literary as "gadfly-in-chief" and later characterizes a talk by him as "modest points briskly made," and he calls a presentation by Mark Schorer "a loose end and a dead end."

This extraordinary manuscript was found in carbon copy in a file. Fitzgerald wrote it 33 years ago as a report for the seminars' sponsors - the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, Princeton University and the Rockefeller Foundation (these sessions were the forerun-ners of the Gauss seminars which still go on at Princeton). It must be the most unusual, certainly the most eloquent, report sent to spon-sors in our time. One of Fitzgerald's friends resurrected it recently and Northeastern University Press grabbed it. It is a great find.

D. J. R. Bruckner is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports Imm more than 2,000 bookstones
properbout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily

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THE LONELY SILVER RAIN, by John
D. MacDonald
INSIDE OUTSIDE, by Herman Wook
THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER, by THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER, by Tom Clancy
PROOF, by Dick Francis
GLITZ, by Elmore Leonard
MINDBEND, by Robin Cook
SEE YOU LATER ALLITGATOR by
William F, Buckley Jr.
HOTEL DU LAC, by Anita Brookner
THE FINISHING SCHOOL, by Gall
Goodwin Goodwin
MEXICO SET, by Len Deighlon
THE SICILIAN, by Mario Puzo
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THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS OF THOMAS MERTON, by Michael Most ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTHING DOWN, by Robert G, Allen WEIGHT WATCHERS QUICK START PROGRAM COOKBOOK, by Jean Nidetch
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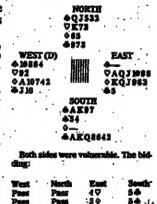
By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal East found himself with an attractive hand. In the third four hearts, concerned more with complicating life for

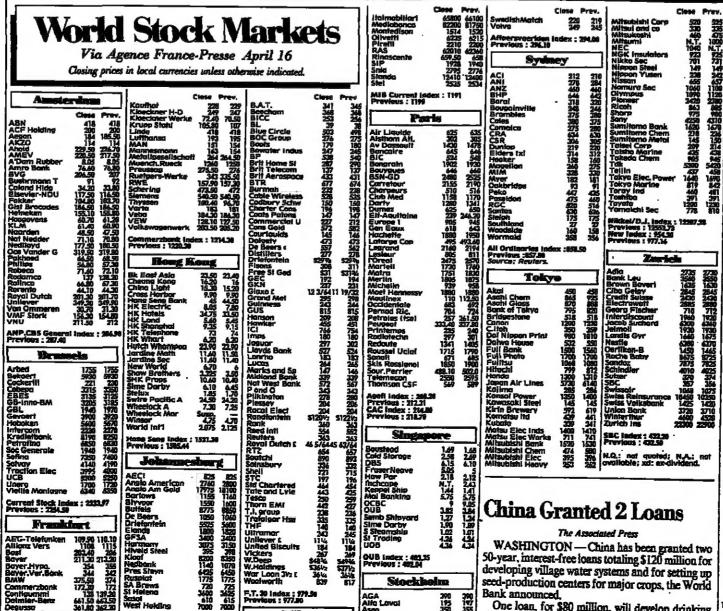
As South also had a hand that was worth about 10 tricks in attack and little in defense, it was not surprising that the bidding wandered on to the seven level. East was intending to bid seven diamonds over seven clubs, and would probably have succeeded. The normal lead for South is the spade are rather than the club ace.

the diamond ace, pick up the heart king and discard clubs on hearts. Unfortunatley for East,

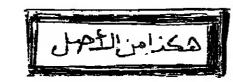
seven spades. Even more un-fortunately. West led the diamond ace against seven spades doubled, the only way to allow the contract to succeed by ruff-ing and drawing trumps.



High Law Close Chap



ace rather than the club ace, rather than the heart nine cost and declarer can then cross to East 3,270 points. April 15 2028 McGoraw H X
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SPORTS



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BEST SELLERS

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Marvin Hagler, following through on a right hand in the second round of Monday's fight.

S. Connell Store to King and Star by Winnowing the Cup's Hopefuls

LONDON - Between now and Sunday night, people whose governments have nothing to say to one another will both test the notion that sport opens locked doors and demonstrate that soccer is as global as war.

No fewer than 14 World Cup qualifying matches are scheduled for Europe, Africa, the Gulf and the Americas. They begin with Wednesday's visit by Greece to Albania - the shortest in distance but the most extraordinary across the ideological divide.

The Greeks may tiptoe across the horder, spend the night in some remote Tirana hideaway, fulfill the 90 minutes and leave. The match may have absolutely no bearing on vider issues, but I happen not to believe that sports can be kicked into some irrelevant void.

Acknowledged or not, those Greek players and their tiny band of permitted officials and journalists may well be the first foreigners TARRE On Albanian soil since Enver Hoxha's death last Thursday.

By one coincidence, a third of 40,000 political prisoners are ethnic Greeks. By another, Wednesday's match has been built up as the most important Albania has ever played. Until recently its soccer history had been bedeviled with disqualification whenever Albania refused to play. Competitive winds of change which on another scale sweep China) allowed national Coach Shygri Relhi out into the world to study the Italian school among others and to test his under-18 and under-

21 sides in Europe. Then, astonishingly quickly, Alsted Albania might be ready for a a disciplined unit which, although gested Albania m World Cup final.

A defeat in Athens in February dimmed the suphoris, but how sweet and how uplifting revenge would be at Qemai Stafa. Most uncharacteristic boasts had emanated from Tirana, warning Greeks to beware the goal-scoring talents of Arben Minga and Agustin Kola.

Maybe, even now, it will happen. The celebration might now be muted, but if Greece falls the way of Beigium, a small cheerful ripple on a sea of mourning might be permis-

Across in Bern, meanwhile, rather more fiscal personal stakes might induce Switzerland to progress toward Mexico '86 at Russian expense. Their group table, with the Swiss on top, the Danes, Nor-wegians and Irish in the sandwich, and the Soviet Union at the bottom, makes strange reading at midpoint in the qualifying.

Yet their order and precision and no doubt the individual bonus-

es of £1,000 (\$1,275) per victory, he will not have it said, is a stride £500 per draw and an added £16,500 a man to qualify -- moves the Swiss toward their first finals in 20 years. And the groping of the Russians (a 1-1 draw in Norway, a 1-0 loss in Ireland) reveals the cri-

ROB HUGHES

ses of trying to replace the sprint speed and finish of Oleg Blokhia. True, the Russians recently won the Nehru Cup in India, but what is that to World Cup failure? Pillars of what was the most impressive Soviet team remain — the tall, elastic goalie Rinat Dassayev, the su-

preme sweeper Alexandr Chivadze, the crafty Choren Oganesyan and the powerful Sergei Baltacha — yet apart from the decline of Blokhin's devastating edge, what has gone is the improvisation of Georgian talmonth ago). David Kinjani broke a lee and retired early. Vitaly Daraselia died in a car crash at 25. Ramaz Shenga-

ha's prime flattered to deceive. Organization might carry the Rusthat isolationist Albanian leader's sians near, but the quality is Also on Wednesday, the resurgent Hungarians, with four vic-

tories in four games, play Austria in Vienna. Necessity forced Hungarian change: The team that lived in the shadow of the magical Magyars itself grew old; the next generation became tainted with wholesale bribery convictions; Gyorgy Mezey, Hungary's seventh national coach in nine years, had to start afresh.

Mezey has redirected his squad. banians began to dream the un-dreamable. A home victory over Belgium and a draw in Poland sug-ness and head-on tackling and built



.... A key man in Vienna. here first.

away from qualifying.
The Austrians are again under

new management, their 18th leadership change since World War II. Wednesday's intriguing battle will hinge on creator Herbert Prohaska against Hungary's Tibor Nyilasi. When these clubmates of FK Austria opposed each other in Budapest last fall. Probaska had the bet-

ter of the first hour before Nyilasi

prompted a turnsround, from a goal down to 3-1 up. From there to the desert duel between the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, Allah alone knows what astronomical rewards are dangled before the combatants (or what dark forces are afoot, given constant Asian rumblings — not least an alleged \$10,000 bribe to Thailand to lie down against the U.A.E. in the World Youth Cup a

The Sandis' match against the U.A.E. in Kiyadh iasi rinday wa scoreless; so much for Brazilian coaching influence in the Gulf. English training may be less sophisticated, but let no one say less fruitful. Bahrain recompenses one-time Tottenham Manager Keith Burkinshaw £60,000 tax free for his translations into Arabic, and, after sidestepping Iran - which was excluded for failing to agree to play outside war zones - Bahrain

romped past South Yemen. Another sunkissed Brit, Mike Everitt, works in Egypt. Temperament plus temperature, he suggests, mold a style technically impressive but physically too casual. If he's right, Egypt's one-goal edge looks too frail to survive Sunday's match in Madagascar.

African powers wane in soccer as in other things. The exodus of stars to France. Spain and Portugal doesn't help. Cameroon, which came devilishly close to knocking out Italy before the Italians won the last World Cup, will need heavy witchcraft to overturn Zambia's

4 l lead. Tunisia, another African power, narrowly squeezed out Guinea; Algeria starts again after a goalless draw in Angola; Ivory Coast, used to buying its neighbor's better players, is similarly deadlocked with

Still, Libya is on the march. My files do not reveal the inducements for success or the price of failure, but Libya at any rate got past Niger without kicking a ball (Niger with-drew) and put out Sudan in style, drawing 0-0 in Khartoum and whipping the Sudanese by four goals in Tripoli.

Africa's reduction from 42 to 2 qualifiers is far from finalized, but should Libya reach Mexico in 1986 -and should Albania be there too - remember, you read about them

Two Players Plead Not Guilty in Tulane Case

The Associated Press NEW ORLEANS - Basketball

University. Also pleading not guilty were Oser set a tentative calendar, Roland Ruiz, 48, a convicted gambler, and Craig Bourgeois, 21, aldetense lawyers until May 15 to file

dents Gary Kranz of New Ro- testifying for the prosecution under chelle, New York, and Mark grants of immunity. " Olensky of Fair Lawn, New Jersey Another player, senior point

21 - pleaded not guilty last week. guard Bobby Thompson, pleaded NEW ORLEANS — Basketball stars David Dominique and John sued a gag order on Monday for-williams pleaded not guilty Mon-bidding anyone involved with the Rothenberg also struck a bargain day to charges of bribery and con-spiracy in connection with a point-about it. The order came at the connection with the case as well as shaving scandal at Tulane request of one of Williams's law- pleading guilty to an unrelated count of cocaine possession.

Meanwhile, the university senate on Monday voted overwhelmingly to abolish Tulane's basketball prolegedly the courier for money used preliminary motions or pleadings, buy players in what prosecutors and prosecutors until June 7 to andescribe as one of two separate but swer those filings. He set June 25

The 42-5 vote supported Tulane simultaneous fixes.

for arguments on the preliminaries.

The Principals in the other alleged scheme — 21-year-old stuClyde Eads and Jon Johnson, are

Two players, senior forwards scrapping the intercollegiate program. All that remains is an approving vote, expected Thursday, by Tulane's board of administrators.

Hagler TKO Victor in 3-Round Bloodbath

continue.

LAS VEGAS - Until Thomas Hearns fell, with the assistance of a smashing right to his face by Marvelous Marvin Hagler, and was ruled the loser at 2:01 of the third

that allowed Hagler to retain the undisputed middleweight championship of the world. And the last punch ended, at least temporarily, Hearns's dream of becoming the first boxer ever to win four world titles. He was hoping to add the middleweight championship to his junior middleweight and welterweight titles and then go on to the light-heavyweight class.

He will have to back up and try for No. 3 again, and he said later that he would.

The fight Monday night, held in an outdoor arena beside Caesars Palace and before a sellout crowd of 16,034, was a title bout that will have to go down in history as one of the fiercest ever, ranking with the great wars of Graziano-Zale, of

Hearns, who has won 40 bouts (34

From the opening bell, the action was nonstop. Seconds into the first round, Hearns rocked Hagler with an overhand right, Hagler responded by banging Hearns with a punch as the round ended. hard left in center ring. Hagler At the bell for the third round, moved in. Hearns was punching Hagler moved out of his corner, but carned runs in the ninth off relieventiously with his longer arms — referee Richard Steele halted his ers Carl Willis and Ted Power.

Baseball

Major League Standings

MATIONAL LEAGUE East Division

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Monday's Line Scores

Boston, Rice (2).
California 816 106 125—5 9 8
Manassta 806 800 805—8 6 8
Zohn and Norron; Smilttson, Filson (3), Lysonder (8), Klowriter (8) and Laudner, W—
Zohn, 1-0, L—Smilttson, 1-1, HRs—California,

Zoins 1-8. L.—Smithsori, 1-1, HRs—Colifornic.
R.Jones (1), Nerran (1).
Seattle 128 802 618—4 8 1
Cekland 128 802 613—7 8 1
Longston, Signiton (7), Vonde Serg (8), and
Keorney: Krueper, Atherton (7), Controy (8),
J.Howell (8) and Heatin, W.-Krueper, 1-1, L.—
Longston, 1-1, Sv.—J.Howell (2), HRs—Seqille, Cowens (2), Ockland, Heath (1), M.Davis (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

SCOREBOARD

,833 ,500

Hearns had a 78-inch (1.98-meter) reach to Hagler's 75 --- but the lefthanded champion slammed Hearns with a right to the jaw.

Although it was obvious that the round, hardly a second passed that one of the fighters wasn't landing a stunning blow.

But the last punch was the one that allowed Mealer to retain the law. Hearns moved back and but Hagler again with another hard right to the head and followed with another left. Hagler kept penetrating, catching Hearns on the ropes and flailing away.

A cut suddenly opened above

Hagler's right eye. Now Hearns tried to measure him for his powerful overhand right. But Hagler was able to move inside and throw lefts and rights to Hearns's head. Hagler's blood was emeared on Hearns's left shoulder as Hagler bulled him along the ropes. As the bell rang, Hagler threw a vicious left that staggered

Hagler wasted no time in the second, opening with a left hook that bounced off Hearns's head. Dempsey-Firpo, or whomever else Hearns popped a right that re-the boxing historians want to re-opened Hagler's cut. Retreating Hearns tripped. He righted himself Earning a purse of at least \$5.6 just in time to catch a lunging right million, Hagier improved his reto the jaw.

cord to 61-2-2, with \$1 knockouts.

Hearns banged a couple of shots Hearns banged a couple of shots

Hearns, who has won 40 bouts (34 to Hagler's cut — and opened an-by knockout), lost for only the sec-other one, below the right eye. But ond time. His other loss was to Hagler, undaunted, kept throwing welterweight Sugar Ray Leonard in punches with both hands; a straight right and a left hook staggered Hearns. They were back on the ropes, and blood covered Hagler's face, And that's where they remained, returning punch for

Golf

EARNINGS
1, Curile Stronge 5387,245; 2, Colvin Peete 5279,538; 3, Mark O'Meard 5214,645; 4, Lonny

Working \$15,25; £ Crois Stooler \$21,34; A. Bernhard Langer \$184,67; 7. Fuzzy Zoeller \$14,377; 8. Ton Worken \$184,32; 9. Fred Couples \$131,545; 10. Seve Ballesterns \$130,771. SCORING

1. Don Polity, 70,05; 2. Crois Stooler, 70,99; 1. conn. Working \$1,4,1 gray Mids. 25 8. 4

Lanny Workins, 76.41. 4 Larry Mize, 70.58. 5, Tem Worsen and Curlis Strange, 70.59. 7, Ed Flori 70.40. 2, Corvin Peels, 70.41. 9, Corey Po-vin, 70.70. 10, Gary Koch, 70.71. AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE

1, Gree Norman and Bill Glosson, 277.1, 2. Fred Couples, 277.0 4 Andy Boon, 294.9, 5 Jim Dent, 274.0 6, Mac O'Grady, 273.9, 7, Don Paisl, 273.1 8, Fuzzy Zoeller and Gree Twiges, 271.9.

DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY

1. Colvin Peets, 211. 2. Hole Irwin, 799. 1.
Dovic Edwords, 724. 4. Wavne Levi, 788. 5.
Mike Reid, 759. 4. Tom Kite, 758. 7. Bruce
Leitzka, 755. 8. Jost Remoer, 754. 9. Lorry

Nelson and Tim Norris, 748.
6. REEMS IN REGULATION

1. Jock Nightows, 747. 2. Don Pohl, 740. 1.
Bruce Lietzka, 726. 4. Doug Tenest, 727. 5. Al.

Gelberger, 372, 4, Corey Povin and John Ma-hattey, 318.8, Mac O'Grady, 317.1, Mike Reid,

AVERAGE PUTTS PER ROUND 1, Kirus Aral, 27.74, 2, Seve Bollestores, 28.42, 3, Morris Hotulsky, 28.44, 4, Fuzzy Zoeller,

21.M.
PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

PERCENTAGE OF SUP-PAR MOLES
1, Crois Stodler, 247, Z. Lenny Workins and
Tern Wotson, 222.4, Curtis Stranse, 223.5, Tze-Chuns Chen, 219.4, Gil Morgan, 218.7, Philis Blockmar, 213.8, Fred Couples, 214.9, Ed Fiorl, 213.

1, Frad Couples, 184. 2, Curtis Stronge, 177, 3,

Craig Stadler, 173. 4 Larry Rinker, 157. 5, Laren Roberts, 152. 4 Scott Simeson, 151. 7, Willie Wood, 150. 8, Larry Mize, 148. 7, Brod Foxon and Hol Sutton, 146.

Transition

BASEBALL

BOSTON-Placed Bruce Kisse, pitcher, a

Football

J. Marris Hutshiry, 28.44. 4, Fuzzy Zoeller, 28.52. 5, Don Ferumos, 28.46. 4, Loren Roberts and Bobby Clampert, 28.72. 8, Rex. Coldwell, 28.73. 9, Frank Conner, 28.76. 16. Don Pailey, 28.46. See Change Molley 28.46. See Change Molley

progress. The champion's face was his side and then turned over on his me. I wasn't going to have him still bleeding despite the doctoring back. by his corner men. Steele wanted an opinion by the ringside physician. Hagler was deemed able to

Wild with a right, Hagler landed a left. Hearns slammed a series of long jabs toward Hagler's eye, but scened to stagger at the energy loss from all his punching — com-pounded by the shots he had been absorbing.

The challenger suddenly looked tired, The two clinched and Steele

broke it up and checked Hagler's cut. The fighters continued. They were in center ring, and Hagler threw a solid right that caught Hearns on the chin. The challenger staggered to the ropes, and dropped to the canvas. He fell on

He raised himself slowly, holding onto the ropes, and was on his feet at the count of eight, Steele looked into Hearns's glassy eyes and waved that the fight was over.

"They always say, 'Even the greatest lose sometimes,'" said Hearns after the fight. "I'll just hold my head up. I know this is not the end for me. I'm a winner, I don't take defeat easily. But I have to give Marvin proper respect for being a great champion. He has not held the title that long for nothing."

Hearns explained why he slugged it out with Hagler instead of trying to tie him up more. "I had to punch," he said. "It was there.

Marvin started running in and I after his latest ding for history."

Said Hagler: "I have to admit it - Tommy gave me some good shots in the first round. He's a good fighter and a very courageous man. I can't take nothing away from the man - it takes two to tango and two to fight. But you can't come out and expect to take it away from the champ. Somebody had to fall,

and I knew it wouldn't be me." Unlike Hearns, Hagler is content to keep one title, and his ambition is simply to successfully defend it at least four more times, thus bettering by one the most title defenses by a middleweight champion. Carlos Monzon defended his

"History," Hagler said shortly after his latest defense. "I was go-ing for history." (N)T, WP)

Reds Hold On, Beat Braves, 9-8

ATLANTA - Cincinnati's bats finally came out of hiding as the Reds pounded out 13 hits in a 9-8 victory over the Braves here Monday, but they almost let it get away when their defense collapsed in the ninth inning.
Nick Esasky and Dave Van

Gorder provided much of the offense for the Reds, who had scored only six runs in four straight losses after an opening-day victory. Esasky hit the team's first home run of the season, a two-run shot in the fourth, and Van Gorder's two singles drove in three runs in Cincinnati's most productive game thus far.

Basketball

FIRST ROUND

NBA Playoff Schedule

April 19: Chicago at Milwoukes

April 18: New Jersey of Detroit April 21: New Jersey of Detroit April 24: Detroit of New Jersey x-April 24: Detroit of New Jersey x-April 28: New Jersey of Detroit

April 18: Portland at Dallas

Distance Running

1. Geoff Smith, Great Britain, 2 hours, minutes, 5 seconds.
2. Garry R. Tuttle, U.S., 2:19.11.
3. Mark M. Heigeson, U.S., 2:21.15.
4. Lou Supino, U.S., 2:22.15.
4. Lou Supino, U.S., 2:22.13.
4. Yoru Mimure, Jonen, 2:22.13.
6. Yoru Mimure, Jonen, 2:22.13.
7. Charles Hewes, U.S., 2:23.
7. Mark A. Armeov, U.S., 2:25.
7. Warre A. Jacob, U.S., 2:36.59.
7. Michael M. Slavin, U.S., 2:36.59.
7. Michael M. Slavin, U.S., 2:27.11.
7. Peter B. Koefer, U.S., 2:27.12.
7. John E. Zuponc, U.S., 2:27.12.
7. Mark A. Zuponc, U.S., 2:27.12.
7. Mark A. Stephen, U.S., 2:27.12.
7. Mark A. Stephen, U.S., 2:27.12.
7. Mark A. Stephen, U.S., 2:27.13.
7. Mark A. Stephen, U.S., 2:27.13.

WOMEN

WESTERN CONFERENCE

reached on an error by third base-man Esasky. Dale Murphy followed with a run-scoring double. and Bob Horner then hit a grounder that Dave Concepcion booted, allowing Murphy to score. A single

second and brought in Power. Rick Cerone's single made it 9-8, before

BASEBALL ROUNDUP by Gerald Perry moved Horner to

Power struck out Glenn Hubbard. Cincinnati pounced Pascual Perez for five runs in the first. Consecutive singles by Eric Davis, Pete Rose, Dave Parker and Cesar Cedeno brought two runs home. Another scored when Ron Oester drew a bases-loaded walk before

McMurtry with a two-run single, Pirates 4, Mets 1

In Pittsburgh, Bill Almon drove in two runs and Mike Bielecki com-bined with John Candelaria on a nine-hitter to help the Pirates beat New York, 4-1, and end the Mets' season-opening winning streak at five games.

hit sacrifice fly in the eighth broke a 1-1 tie and lifted the Cubs past Philadelphia, 2-1.

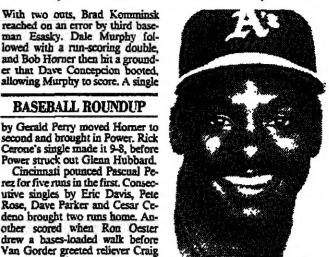
Cobs 2, Phillies 1

In Chicago, Chris Speier's pinch-

Cardinals 6, Expos 1 In St. Louis, shortstop Ozzie Smith, who earlier in the day signed a four-year contract extension worth more than \$2 million a season, homered and singled to help the Cardinals win their home opener, 6-1, over Montreal. Bob Forsch scattered eight hits in his first complete game since no-hitting the Ex-pos on Sept. 26, 1983. Forsch missed half the 1984 season after

undergoing back surgery. Padres 8, Giants 3

In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez hit two homers - one of them a grand-slam - to power the Padres to an 8-3 home-opener triumph over San Francisco. Padre first baseman Steve Garvey's record 193 consecutive errorless games ended in the ninth inning. Garvey charged in on a foul popup by Bob Brenly and tried to make a basket catch, but the ball popped out of his giove.



RBI leader Mike Davis Three homers in four days.

first major-league home run in the seventh, breaking a 3-3 tie and propelling the Dodgers to a 5-3 verdict over Houston.

A's 7, Mariners 4

In the American League, in Oakland, California, Mike Davis and Mike Heath hit homers to lead the A's to a 7-4 triumph over Seattle—the Mariners' first loss after six straight victories. His third homer in four days ran Davis's leagueleading RBI total to 13. Trailing, 3-2. Oakland touched Mark Lang-ston for two runs in the fourth. Heath led off by ripping a 3-2 pitch to right center; the ball rolled along the wall away from right fielder Al Cowens, and Heath had the first inside-the-park home run of his career. Davis followed by putting a 2-2 pitch into the right-field stands.

White Sox 6, Red Sox 5

In Boston, Julio Cruz's two-out. two-run single in the 11th broke a 4-4 tie and lifted Chicago past the Red Sox, 6-5. Ozzie Guillen led off the inning with a walk off Bob Stanley, and Greg Walker followed with a single off Stanley's glove. After Daryl Boston struck out. Walker went to second as Rudy Law bounced out. Cruz then singled to left.

Angels 5, Twins 0

In Minneapolis, Ruppert Jones and Jerry Narron each hit basesempty home runs to pace Califor-In Los Angeles, rookie second ma to a 5-0 victory that spoiled baseman Mariano Duncan hit his Minnesota's home opener.

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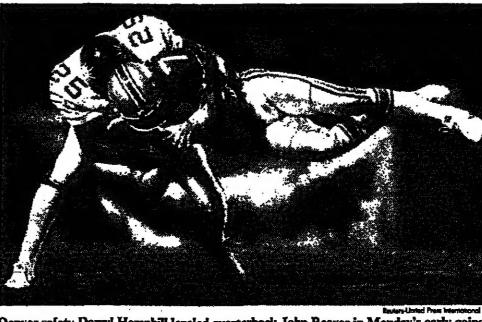
Philodelphia 00 300 186—1 6 1 Chicage 80 300 186—1 6 1 Chicage 80 300 80 185—3 9 3 Denny, K.Gross (7), Carmon (8), Hudson (8) and Virgil; Trout, Smith (9) and Davis, Warrout, 2-6, L.—K.Gross, 8-1, 5v—Smith (2), Cincianant 103 208 000—3 13 3 Ariants 103 308 000—3 13 3 Shoot, Price (6), Willis (6), Power (9) and Van Gerder; P.Perez, McMurtry (1), Smith (4), Forster (7), Gerger (9) and Cerose, W—Stuper, 1-6, L.—P.Perez, 0-1, 5v—Power (1), HRs.—Cinciananti, Eagsky (1), Arianto, Cerone (1).

USFL Standings Montreal 366 518 500—1 a Strmingham 51. Leefs 368 623 500—6 11 6 Birmingham Guillickson, Schatzsder 41. Burke (8) and Tampo Say Fitzseroid; Forsch and Lavaliters. When Jersey Membris Bottimore

WESTERN CONFERENCE

WOMEN

1. Lisa Lorsen Weldenbach, U.S., 2:34:04.
2. Lyrine Hustington, U.S., 2:42:15.
3. Koren E. Dunn, U.S., 2:42:15.
3. Koren E. Dunn, U.S., 2:42:15.
4. Deboron L. Butterfield, Bermuda, 2:43:47.
5. Vickle C. Smith, U.S., 2:44:31.
6. Kothleen P. Northros, U.S., 2:44:43.
7. Kimberly A. Moody, U.S., 2:44:43.
8. Mary P. Hynes, U.S., 2:43:7.
8. Elizabeth A. Bulmon, U.S., 2:50:14.
10. Beth Dittinger, U.S., 2:50:34.
11. Potricia M. Westin, U.S., 2:53:3.
12. Coryl E. Andrew, U.S., 2:53:3.
13. Coryl E. Andrew, U.S., 2:53:3.
14. Sherty Langiot, U.S., 2:55:34.
15. Betty H. Nelson, U.S., 2:55:34.
17. Solly Zimmer, U.S., 2:56:8.
17. Solly Zimmer, U.S., 2:56:8. HRs-Son Diego, Kennedy (2), Martinez (2), Houster 12 200 600 - 3 9 8 Los Angeles 100 101 11x-5 7 1 Niekro, Colhoun (7), Dowley (3) and Solas-tershiser, C.Diox (5), Howell (3), and Solas-cia, W—C.Dioz, 24, L—Niekro, 0-2, Sv—How-ell (2), HR⊸Los Angeles, Duncon (1).



Denver safety Darryl Hemphill leveled quarterback John Reaves in Monday's early going, but Reaves passed for 292 yards and one touchdown in Tampa Bay's 33-17 USFL victory.

OBSERVER

No Beery Deeds, Please

By Russell Baker have a VCR, but I get a lot of invitations from people who do. "Come on over and see 'Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," they say, and sometimes I accept, though never when they offer "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

It began with us all sitting in comfortable chairs in an overlighted room instead of on sprung the-

This is a movie I saw when it was a first-run show, which was, oh, some time ago. I enjoyed it immensely. Since then I have not seen it again and will go to great lengths

perience revisiting movies that were wonderful years ago. If you want a wonderful movie of your childhood to be exposed as a colossal cultural disappointment, all you

Part of the trouble may be the television set's inescapable association with beer. The first television set I ever saw sat behind a bar in Baltimore while dazzled beer drinkers watched professional phone ringing all right, wrestlers toiling at their fraudulent I could scarcely believe tirely as saloon furniture, so it was natural that when it moved into the betting against Georgetown."

parlor it should continue its tradiEduardo Cianelli was already parlor it should continue its tradi-

Another problem with VCR moviegoing when it comes to the classic flicks is the hostile ambiance of

when asked to name the greatest over India, it hadn't been easy for movie ever made, automatically say "Citizen Kane." I always said "Cit-scandalous doings by a famous star izen Kane" myself in bygone days when I hoped to show the world it was dealing with a man of intellect. cultivation, artistic sensibility and good taste. Now that triumphant Reaganism has made vulgarity fashionable, however, I can answer frankly when asked to name the greatest movie ever made.

'Gunga Din," I said. "Get 'Gunga Din' from your movie supplier, and you shall share with me one of the sublime moviegoing moments of your life."

They got "Gunga Din," starring Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., which was

made about a lifetime ago. What N EW YORK — I'm the last followed was a movie experience of utter horror, as we witnessed the

ater seats in a darkened cavern

reeking of bubble gum and popcorn, for which all the truly great movies were designed. That was handicap enough, but what about the telephone that kept

I have had too much painful ex-ringing at critical moments in the drama? And these people - my dear hosts! - kept answering the The worst moment came in the

great scene in which Eduardo Cianhave to do is watch a VCR run it elli, wearing nothing but a few tow-through a friend's television set. els and a gallon of walnut stain on his face, exhorts his murderous Thug coborts to kill, kill for the love of killing kill for the love of Kali, Here is one of the great moments in cinema and as I prepared to savor it - yes, that was a tele-

I could scarcely believe it when trade. For the longest time after my host — a lovely young man, a that, television existed almost en-young man very dear to me—said, No way you're going to get me

tional role as a beer-huckstering launched into his great speech -'Kill! Kill!" - and drowning it out was this inane chatter about bas-

ketball games.
"Could you turn the sound down

offered to show the greatest movie ever made if I would but name it.

They are the soul of They are the sort of people who, elli crying out for mass murder all them to enjoy their discussion of of television and gossip sheets.

> I did not cry, though it seemed that I must once have been a silly child indeed, for what other kind could have admired such an awful show? People have since told me

> that the whole point of VCRs is that you can watch dirty movies at home without anybody knowing about your vile tastes. I don't want "Mr. Deeds Goes to

> Town" to be run through that kind of machine, thank you.

> > New York Times Service

Mercouri's Athens: EC Culture Capital

By Don A. Schanche

Las Angeles Times Service
ATHENS — Her tousled
blond hair spills across her
worry-lined brow, and the large eyes that once captivated movie-goers are rimmed by deepening blue circles that suggest near exhaustion. But Melina Mercouri, movie

star turned politician and member of the inner circle of Greece's Socialist government, is on top of the world at age 59, fending off what she sees as the electronic homogenization of European culture by American television.

"We are very concerned about our identity, and we're very much afraid of what will happen to it when satellite and cable TV spread everywhere," she said in he husky voice that drew raves in

"Never on Sunday."
"We know the Americans will take over and dominate the television," she said, "so it was obvious that we Europeans had to do

So, as minister of culture in the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Mercouri is sprucing up Athens for a sixmonth stint as the culture capital of Europe. Beginning June 21, art, drama, music, films and assorted entertainments and exhibitions from other member countries of the European Community

will be appearing there.
The Mercouri-inspired counerattack against homogenization of the arts so captivated other European culture ministers and their governments that the idea of an annual movable culture feast has taken hold.

Next year the culture capital will be Florence; the year after that, probably Amsterdam. Many other cities are lining up for their turn, according to Mercouri's brother, Spiros, coordinator of the project in the Culture Ministry.

"Every year a different European capital to which we can send our writers and artists and per-formers," Melina Mercouri said

Despite its primary aim, defending Europe against pop trends from across the Atlantic, the program will not be entirely Continental, nor does it altogether dismiss elements of American

culture that long ago spread to Europe and beyond.
"We don't want a closed-door

cultural life," Mercouri said. She enthusiastically described some of the more than 100 major events that are expected to ele-vate Greek spirits — and Greek tourist revenues — by the end of this year. They include summer performances of a yet-unchosen play by Euripides in the beautifully preserved open-air theater at Delphi. This would not be unusual, but the cast - a troupe of Canadian Eskimos — must represent a milestone in the history of the theater.

Another cultural first will be the debut of a Soviet rock opera - cast and theme still to be announced - at the Veakio Theatre in Athens's port city, Piraeus, which Mercouri has represented in the Greek parliament since 1977. Still another event of distinctly non-European origin will be two nights of jazz with Miles Davis, at the Lycabettus Theatre in early July. This is to be followed, a week later, by an all-Europe jazz festival

Heavier contributions range from the Ibsen play "John Gabriel Bjorkman," directed by Ingmar Bergman, to Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," performed by Britain's National Theatre.

Medieval dancers, jugglers, sword-eaters and numblers will stroll the Roman Agora, and dozens of orchestras and ensembles will play at theaters and concert halls in and around the city. These offerings will include Leonard Bernstein conducting his Third Symphony with the European Community Youth Orhestra, and a performance by the Washington-based National Symphony, conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich.

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"It has become almost a cultural Olympics, a competition to send the very best," said Michael Coutouzis, a loreign affairs adviser who, like most employees of the Culture Ministry (including Mercouri's husband, the film director Jules Dassin), is devoting almost full time to the program. "We needed an institution to draw together the multiplicity of restaurant/arts center. European cultures and to show their unity, and now we have it." "It's been a lot of work,"



Melina Mercouri: Athens project is all-consuming.

event. Contouzis said, will be to draw European politicians together to do something besides argue over EC agricultural policy. Most leaders, including President François Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, are expected to join Papandreou for the

opening ceremonies. Mercouri was raised in the household of her grandfather, who was mayor of Athens for 30 years. The former Greek military government stripped her of her citizenship in 1967 because of her opposition activities, and she lived in exile until the junta fell in

She and her colleagues in the ministry bought a theater complex in downtown Athens, expanded the city's art museums, created a model traditional Greek port near the airport, converted three old rock quarries into outdoor theaters and turned factory warehouses into theaters and a huge old pier in Piraeus into a

Spiros Mercouri said. minds
The cost to Greece so far has busy.'

not been great, he said - about \$5 million, which the Greek National Tourist Organization considers a bargain in view of the number of visitors the project is expected to draw

"Demand for beds is already fantastic," said Nikos V. Skoulas, secretary-general of the organization. "We will have at least a 12percent gain this year over the 6 million visitors we had last year. It's perfect, because the essence of our tourism always has been cultural."

But costs will rise as the summer progresses: Greece has promised free hospitality to the thousands of artists, writers and performers who will be coming to Athens to take part.

Asked how many participants there would be and what arrangements had been made to house, feed and transport them, Spiros Mercouri seemed surprised. "To tell the truth, I don't know

but I'm glad you mentioned that," he said, frowning, "It's something we haven't thought about yet, and your question reminds me that we'd better get

PEOPLE Voyage for the Heart

search at Papworth Children's Foundation said Bethe, professor Hospital in London, tied up Tuesday in Perth, Australia, after battling adverse winds and a failed motor in a 61-day solo trip from South Africa. James Hatfield, 29, began his voyage in Penzance. Cornwall, in a toy-laden 24-foot (7.3-meter) yacht called British Heart. He said he had been seeking adventure ever since he walked out of a hospital 10 years ago after his eighth heart operation. He found it on this voyage: "In the South At-lantic I hit a floating container which had been blown off a ship in a storm," he said. "The impact cracked the deck, mast and bowsprit, smashed the rudder and upped a saucepan of boiling water over my legs. It took me two months to reach Brazil for repairs. steering the boat by the sails." He said he planned to spend two weeks in Perth, then sail up eastern Australia before heading across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand.

vision network to run all 200 minutes of Beatty's award-winning 1981 film, "Reds," later this month. To avoid conflicts with local news programs, ABC had con-tracted with Paramount Pictures to show a version of the film with about 12 minutes cut. Beatty, who directed and starred in "Reds." tried to persuade the network to run his original version, then took the battle to arbitration. The arbitrator, Edward Mosk, an entertainment attorney, ruled that Beatty had the right to the final cut. Beatty's attorney, Burt Fields, said: "He concedes they have the right to cut the picture for censorship reasons, but that is not the issue here. His position was you can't cut movies like sausages to fit preconceived in Manila. It said she sang a song time slots." Fields said Beatty incalled "Forever," and dedicated it sisted that the cuts ABC sought to her husband, President Ferdiwould have significantly altered the nand E. Marcos of the Philippines. movie. This was a battle for all at a state luncheon that Marcos directors." Fields said. Only a gave for the secretary-general of handful of movies have ever cut the Muslim World League, Abdul-

Beatty film, "Heaven Can Wait."

Warren Beatty has won a deci-

sion that will require the ABC tele-

An adventure-seeking former named the winner of the Vannevan heart patient, sailing around the world to raise money for heart reence Board. The National Science: menai and citation May 15. Bethe received the Nobel Prize in 1967 find work in the 1930s on the origin of the stellar energy and was received the Nobel Prize in 1707 may work in the 1930s on the origin on stellar energy and was a key figure in developing the atomic bomb.

Ten men in tuxedos drained five bottles of French champagne by a little-known memorial along the Potomac River in Washington to remember the passengers who went down with the Titanic 73 years ago. "To those brave men!" the Men's Titanic Society toasted. George Light, a member of the Men's Titanic Society, said: "Men have given their lives on ships before and they will again, but perhaps never again will men give their lives with such style and class as those brave men." The monument, a marble statue of a man with arms outstretched, symbolizes the sacrificeof those who died when the ship sank after striking an iceberg on its maiden voyage in 1912. Because of the "women and children first" tradition, most of the more than 1,500 victims were men.

A hot-air balloon bearing the colors of France and the United States was launched Tuesday be side the Eiffel Tower to signal the start of a campaign to raise \$5 milthe Statue of Liberty. The statue in New York Harbor, by the French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Barthol di, is undergoing renovations expected to cost about \$50 million by the target date for completion, July

Imelda Marcos has made her debut as a singer and songwriter, the Bulletin Today newspaper reported into news time, including another lab Omar Nasseef. Palace sources said Mrs. Marcos, who studied music in college, wrote the first draft of the song last month on her way-Hans A. Bethe, a winner of the to the funeral of the Soviet leader, Nobel Prize in physics, has been Konstantin U. Chernenko.

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